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Beirut Asks Europe To Refuse U.S. Call To Boycott Airport

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatchers

BEIRUT — The Lebanese government said Friday that it was trying to persuade European countries not to join the U.S. campaign to close Beirut International Airport in retaliation for the hijacking of a Trans World Airlines jet.

The Foreign Ministry said Fuad Turk, the undersecretary of foreign affairs, had summoned European ambassadors and sought assurances that their nations would not ban flights to and from Beirut.

The leftist Beirut newspaper, As-Safir, said France, Italy, Greece and Switzerland had promised not to join U.S. measures in retaliation for the hijacking of TWA Flight 847 to Beirut and the holding of 39 U.S. hostages for 17 days.

But France also has stressed the need to bring the hijackers to trial for killing a U.S. Navy diver, Robert Dean Stethem, aboard the commanded jetliner, As-Safir said.

The Italian ambassador, Antonio Mancini, said after the meeting: "We have discussed ways of improving Beirut airport, because this is a very important problem for us all."

"We have also demanded that the Lebanese government emphatically condemn the TWA hijacking and tell us about the means with which it will deal with the situation after the hijack," he said.

Mr. Turk later met with the ambassadors of the East European bloc and Far Eastern envoys.

Selim Salam, chairman of Middle East Airlines, said in a statement published Friday that the boycott would not "break the back" of Lebanon's national carrier. But the company would be in serious trouble if Europe joined the sanctions, he said.

He said he had received "positive assurances" from France, Switzerland and Greece that they would not stop flights to or from Beirut.

At the airport, meanwhile, moves were started to improve security. Police used bulldozers to construct earth barricades to block 12 access roads to the runways. Gunmen withdrew from the area, transferring authority to army units.

President Amin Gemayel met for three hours with the army chief, General Michel Aoun. Mr. Salam and the finance, defense and interior ministers to discuss the airport, which has been the scene of seven hijackings this year.

The group agreed to transfer control of the facility from Shiite Moslem Amal militiamen to "legitimate authority" and upgrade the facility by purchasing new control tower equipment.

Mr. Gemayel received a letter

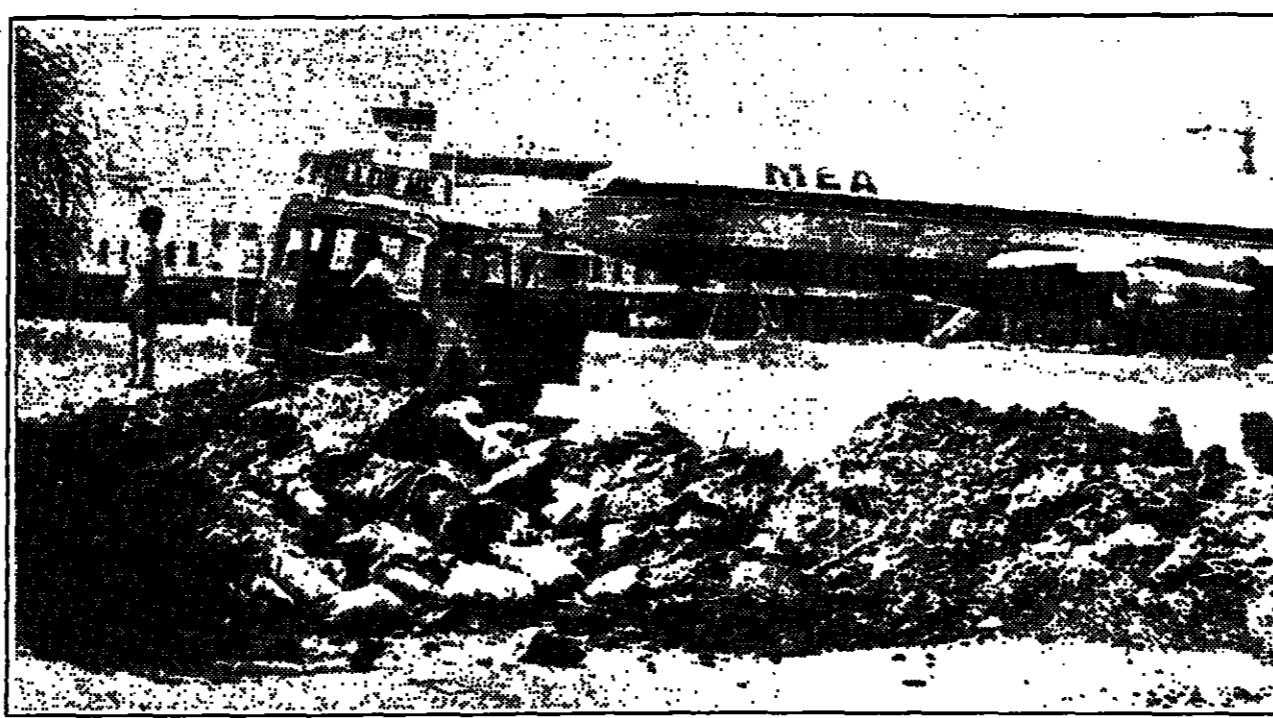
from President Ronald Reagan on Friday explaining the reasons for his attempt to isolate Beirut airport, Lebanese officials said.

The U.S. ambassador, Reginald Bartholomew, delivered the message to Mr. Gemayel, who told him that Lebanon had officially denounced the hijacking and had helped in negotiations to free the hostages, the officials said.

State-owned Beirut Radio quoted Mr. Gemayel as telling Mr. Bartholomew that Lebanon "regretted and was surprised at America's unjust action."

Mr. Gemayel also repeated his view that Washington should "direct its attention to the roots of terrorism, which lie outside Lebanon," officials added.

(AP, UPI, Reuters)



Two Lebanese security men stood by an earth barrier at Beirut International Airport on Friday. The barrier, de-

signed to block access to runways, was built as part of anti-hijacking measures after U.S. moves to close the airport.

Iran and Syria Nurture an Uncertain Relationship

By Richard Bernstein

New York Times Service

DAMASCUS — Women and children, the relatives of "martyrs" from the recent struggles of Iran, dismount from buses at a mosque on the southern edge of this city, and amid the pilgrims from Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, pray before the tomb of a granddaughter of Mohammed.

Many of them are in Syria courtesy of the Iranian government, whose official Martyrs Foundation pays their expenses for the pilgrimage and provides them with some spending money.

Near the tomb, a casual bazaar extends along a badly littered stream running beneath a row of dusty trees, where the women from Iran buy quartz watches and Islamic cameras. On a wall of the Sitt Zainab Mosque, the holiest Shiite shrine in Syria, is a rare sight in this rather secular country: a large portrait of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the leader of Iran.

The busy scene at the mosque, a glittering structure of silver mirrored arches and whirling

ring ceiling fans, is one aspect of the complex relationship that has existed between the two hard-line, bitterly anti-Israeli nations of Syria and Iran, particularly since the Iranian revolution in 1979 and the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war nearly five years ago.

Other aspects of the relationship are also visible. There is, for example, the Iranian Air Force Boeing 747 that arrives at a remote end of the Damascus airport once a week, carrying revolutionary guards and military supplies destined for the Bekaa region in Lebanon across the border from Syria.

Less visible are various understandings and protocols between the two nations by which they cooperate in their two main areas of common interest — an enmity for Iraq and a desire to eliminate Israeli and American influence from Lebanon.

Diplomatic observers of the scene here suspect that, while relations are close and cooperation extensive, strains or at least ambiguities are also present in the Iran-Syrian connection, and some believe that their mu-

nicipal dependence might well diminish in the months and years ahead.

"These two countries are good friends," a diplomat said, "particularly because they have a common enemy in Iraq. But their close relations often don't go beyond the old notion that the enemy of my enemy is my friend. There's a great deal in both style and substance that makes these two countries somewhat uncomfortable allies."

"Syria is largely a secular state; it can even be called anti-religious," the diplomat continued. "It is entirely different from Iran, where policy stems almost entirely from a fanatical religious vision."

One area of ambiguity in the relations between the two countries seems to have emerged during the recent hostage crisis, when 39 American passengers on a Trans World Airways flight from Athens to Rome were held in Beirut for 17 days. The hijackers are believed to have been members of Hezbollah, or the Party of God, an extremist Shiite militia that, in the view of most diplo-

matic analysts here, gets its chief backing and political inspiration from Iran.

The crisis was resolved through the personal intervention of the Syrian president, Hafez al-Assad. In the view of diplomats here, Mr. Assad is interested in fashioning a new, pro-Syrian political structure in Lebanon and views radical, independent militias, supported from outside, as harmful to that goal.

The Syrians do not say so publicly, but they are believed by foreign analysts here to want Iran to reduce its support of Islamic militants. It is assumed that that was one of the subjects discussed when the speaker of the Iranian parliament, Hashemi Rafsanjani, was here on an official visit while the hostage drama was being played out.

During the visit, according to reliable reports here, Mr. Assad asked Mr. Rafsanjani for help in ending the crisis, presumably by using Iranian influence to persuade Hezbollah to release the hostages it held.

Whatever strains lie beneath the sur-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

France, in Strategy Shift, Takes On Defense of West Germany

By Joseph Fitchett

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — France is modifying its military strategy to guarantee the defense of West Germany, a major shift in attitude that experts see as a significant step toward closer West European military cooperation.

West Germany is cautiously encouraging this development, while trying to be sure that an enhanced French role is compatible with West Germany's basic defenses, based on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The moves reflect two new themes in French strategic thinking: concern about a potential for neutralism in West Germany and a growing realization that military costs are starting to outrun France's ability to finance them alone.

There is a lot of subterranean movement occurring in French defense arrangements to forge closer ties with West Germany," said a former top military official.

Publicly, France's minister of defense, Charles Hernu, described

French and West German security interests as "inseparably linked."

West Germany's defense minister, Manfred Wörner, said he was "grateful to hear that France no longer considers West Germany just a buffer."

This week, the French Socialist

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Party went further, calling for France to proclaim that its conventional and even nuclear forces would defend West Germany.

Describing these steps as "essentially trial balloons," the former French military official, who declined to be named, said that the crucial step to be taken now is for President François Mitterrand to make a public commitment to this.

While waiting for France to spell out the policy, the West German chancellor, Helmut Kohl, has not commented publicly on the issue.

The view of most German strategists was expressed recently by Horst Empke, a spokesman of the opposition Social Democrats, who said that West Germany seeks tan-

gible French support, including more French troops stationed in West Germany and possibly a clearer commitment about France's nuclear force.

As a step in this direction, France has set up a special force designated to reinforce NATO units in West Germany in the event of a Soviet attack.

But senior French commanders and West German politicians have pointed out that this so-called "rapid reaction force" will require increased military spending.

General Jeanmon Lacaze, retiring head of the French general staff, warned last week that the Socialist government might cut the military budget next October — a view echoed by conservative opposition parties and by Western military attachés in Paris.

Even if the military budget is not cut, General Lacaze pointed out that France could not provide, for example, the air cover that the rapid reaction force would need in war.

To reduce the costs of military equipment, France and West Ger-

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)

Terror Camps Are Reported In Nicaragua

United Press International

NEW YORK — Hundreds of West Europeans are being trained in terrorist tactics by Cuban and Palestinian instructors in Nicaragua, a U.S. television network has reported.

A senior Defense Department official, who asked not to be identified, told the NBC Nightly News on Thursday that according to recently declassified information, about 200 Italians have completed their training at two Nicaraguan training camps in the past year.

Some of the Italians were said to belong to the leftist Red Brigades terrorist organization, the official was quoted as saying. He said the trainees also include hundreds of West Germans and Spaniards.

Many of the Europeans attend camps run by Cubans and Palestinians, who teach methods of urban warfare, including use of explosives and assassination techniques, the official told NBC. He said that the Europeans are in Nicaragua posing as volunteer agricultural workers.

Details of the operation were said to be contained in a secret report prepared by the Pentagon and given to the Senate Intelligence Committee. A Defense Department spokesman said he did not have any information on the subject.

Senator David F. Durenberger, a Republican of Minnesota who is chairman of the committee, was quoted by NBC as saying that he believes the information is valid.

"In fact, Nicaragua is serving as a staging place for terrorism," he said. "It is a fact that we have known, and this seemed to be an appropriate time to let the American people in on it."

Senator Patrick J. Leahy, a Democrat of Vermont, was quoted as saying that he believes the administration declassified the information to justify a U.S. military strike on Nicaragua.

"That's not where our airplanes are being hijacked, that's not where our embassies are being bombed, that's not where our ambassadors are being assassinated," he said. "It's the Middle East. We've got to shift our priorities there."

■ German Woman Released

Nicaraguan rebels have freed a West German woman captured June 14, a Honduran military spokesman told The Associated Press in Tegucigalpa.

The spokesman said Thursday that rebels belonging to the Misura group released Eva Regine Schumann, 34, an ecologist working for the Nicaraguan government, to a Honduran military patrol. She was turned over to West German diplomats Friday. Misura is made up of Misquito, Sumo and Rama Indians.

Chinese Start Reappraisal Of Reforms

By Daniel Southerland

Washington Post Service



The Associated Press

The defense ministers of France, Charles Hernu, left, and of West Germany, Manfred Wörner, observed joint military field maneuvers last month in training area near Stuttgart.

Swedes Limit Antibiotics In Livestock

By E. R. Shipp

New York Times Service

STOCKHOLM — Sweden will become the first country in the world to ban the use of antibiotics to make animals grow faster, the Swedish Farmers' Meat Marketing Association said Friday.

Under a law sponsored by the association that will take effect in January 1986, the use of antibiotics in the future will be allowed only for preventing or curing animal diseases. The ban will not, however, apply to imported meat.

The association said keeping animals contented and improving their environment was a more effective way of promoting growth than the use of antibiotics.

"Sweden is ahead in this area and we expect that the antibiotics ban will promote both the internal market and Swedish meat exports," an association spokesman said.

The association said consumers' concern was one of the main factors behind its sponsorship of the ban.

According to the most recent survey of the National Center for Health Statistics, a division of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the use of sterilization by married men and women has risen dramatically since 1965.

In fact, the survey concluded, sterilization has replaced the birth control pill as the most popular form of contraception for married women. In 1965, 7 percent of married women had had sterilization operations, a tubal ligation. By 1982, when the latest survey was

conducted, 26 percent had been sterilized.

At the same time, the use of the pill among married women was on the wane, going from 24 percent in 1965 to a peak of 36 percent in 1973 to 20 percent in 1982.

According to the survey, 5 per-

cent of married men had been sterilized in 1965, as against 15 percent in 1982.

The greatest increase in the use of sterilization, female or male, has occurred among couples with at least one child and in which the wife is 35 to 44 years old.

"It seems to be a major form of birth control for the married middle class," said Dr. John J. Barton, chairman of the obstetrics and gynecology department at the Allan Masonic Medical Center in Chicago.

H. Theodore Groat, a sociology professor who studies fertility control at the Population and Society Research Center at Bowling Green State University in Ohio, said it

is the devaluation of fertility, the devaluation of children as important in one's life."

"The whole fertility revolution."

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)

Spanish Air Terror Protest

Reuters

MADRID — Spain's air traffic will be halted briefly Saturday when unions stage a stoppage at airports to protest recent attacks on commercial airlines.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Many bond investors are following the big institutions into the highest yielding game in town — junk bonds. Personal Investing



The Associated Press

Kevin Curren beat Jimmy Connors in straight sets in Wimbledon singles semifinals. Rain stopped the match between Anders Jarryd and Boris Becker. Page 15.

■ A robot submarine reportedly found Air-India airliner wreckage off Ireland believed to contain the flight recorders. Page 3.

ARTS/LEISURE

■ Prices are climbing for Old Master drawings, two recent auctions have confirmed.

Page 7.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ The U.S. unemployment rate in June remained at 7.3 percent for the fifth month in a row and the economy gained no new jobs. Page 9.

Pilot Says Amal Took Over Hijacking to Stop Killing

By William Robbins
New York Times Service

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — The hijackers of Trans World Airlines Flight 847 killed Robert Dean Stekler, a U.S. Navy diver, to force the Shiite Moslem Amal militia to participate in the holding of passengers and crew, the captain of the plane has declared.

The captain, John L. Testrake, said in an interview late Wednesday on his flight home to Richmond, Missouri, that Amal apparently responded to prevent further slayings of American hostages held by the two hijackers, who appeared to be members of the radical Hezbollah, the Party of God. This was consistent with an earlier report by officials in Washington.

"They were demanded in," Mr. Testrake said, adding that "the hijackers demanded it" as Flight 847 was making its approach for a second landing in Beirut.

"As soon as we landed," the pilot said, "they asked where the Amal were. When they were told they were not here, that caused a furor. That was when they snatched the young man to his feet and stood him in the door and shot him. They said, 'See there will be another in five minutes.' At that point the Amal said, 'OK, we'll be right there.'

Also emerging from the interview was a picture of quiet courage in the face of horror and brutality in the first days of the 17-day ordeal and of a setting of fifth and personal indignities.

The picture the captain drew of the hijackers was one of men bordering on panic, uncertain of their ability to maintain control over their large number of captives. He gave fresh details of the brutality that, he believed, resulted from those fears.

Later, he said, "it got pretty rotten back in the cabin" because of garbage strewn on the floor, where the captors had earlier thrown pas-



John L. Testrake, the TWA captain forced to fly to Beirut, spoke with an ABC News crew on June 19. Top left, a hijacker stood behind the captain as he spoke; top right, he ended the interview; bottom left, he waved his gun; bottom right, he told the ABC crew to leave.

sengers' belongings after rifling them for cash and toilet paper. Then came a "culture clash" over filth in the plane's three lavatories.

They were not used to toilets to sit on or toilet paper," he said. "They used water and the water would splash on the floor. Then we would encounter greasy, nasty footprints on the seats. It was just a foul mess. We cured that by talking to one of the more intelligent ones. We asked how would it be if we used one of the lavatories and they used the other two. One by one we were able to correct those problems."

At a news conference earlier, Mr. Testrake and fellow members of his flight crew, Philip G. Marasca, the co-pilot, and Christian Zimmerman, the flight engineer, had mentioned brutality to crew members

as well as to passengers in the first period after the plane was commanded June 14.

In the interview, the pilot said that after dumping a trussed-up young man into the cockpit and beating him with an arrester ripped from the flight engineer's seat, the hijackers continued with further brutalities.

"They would support themselves by holding onto the door to keep their balance and jump up and down on him, landing solidly with their heels," the captain said.

"I think they used that as a device to get our attention," he said.

"In the initial stage there were just two of them. I doubt they felt in control. They were very hyper, and they tended to be fanatical. They had 150 people to dominate, and I can understand that they might

have had some fears about that. They wanted to establish that they were ruthless, fanatical, determined terrorists."

After "going up and down the aisle" with "rabbit chops" and pistol blows to passengers, he said, "as a continuation of that they would take pistol butts and hit Christian."

"It was pretty severe," he said.

"You could see blood coming through his shirt. Then they reached past him and did the same thing to Phil."

Asked why the same thing had not happened to him, Mr. Testrake replied:

"I think I kind of intimidated one of them. He was about 20 years old. I'm nearly 60. He would still tell me where to go, but I was able to convince him I was not going to

do anything that would endanger my airplane."

When they returned to Beirut, the captain said, the captivity entered a new phase, with less tension.

"Some extra fellows came on," he said, and they included both members of Amal and members of the hijackers' own Hezbollah.

"One of the new guys there seemed to be one of the leaders, because he made pronouncements," Mr. Testrake said. "There were other changes, simply because of the extra manpower. It was less tense. They had more guys, plus they had fewer people to control."

Early on, the captain said, he and fellow crew members began to regard Amal as a favorable influence, and they requested the presence of Amal members at all times.

"By and large," he said, "the Amal guys were more mature, more intelligent, more pragmatic, less interested in disputes and less militant."

Asked why, since the crew members seemed to regard Amal as protectors rather than guards, the militia did not simply free the hostages, he said, "They were strong enough." Hezbollah members were always present, he said.

■ **Hostage Stands By Remarks**

The former hostage spokesman, Allyn B. Conwell, said Thursday that he stood by a statement that some hostages felt sympathy for the cause and plight of the Lebanese Shiites who took custody of 39 Americans from their two original hijackers. The New York Times reported from Houston.

Much of the debate over his role as spokesman stemmed from a failure to distinguish clearly between the two hijackers and the Amal militiamen who ultimately took charge of the hostages and participated in negotiating their release, Mr. Conwell said at a news conference. He described the original hijackers as murderers and fanatics.

In the message, reported by Tass, the Soviet press agency, Mr. Gorbachev said that the Soviet Union "unswervingly observes the spirit and the letter of that document of paramount importance."

"The Soviet Union is not developing attack space weapons or a large-scale ABM system," he said. He argued that the U.S. space weapon "would invariably lead to the breakup of that document — the key link of the entire process of nuclear arms limitation."

The message was in reply to a proposal by the Union of Concerned Scientists, to both the Kremlin and the White House, for a ban on space weapons.

It was Mr. Gorbachev's first statement on the arms control process since it was announced Wednesday that he and President Reagan would meet in Geneva in November.

The Soviet Union has intensified its criticism of the project, popularly known as "star wars," saying that a continuing U.S. commitment to the space weapons program could jeopardize progress at the arms talks in Geneva.

The United States has argued that research on space weapons is not banned by the ABM treaty, and has countered that the Soviet Union itself is in the midst of similar research.

Mr. Gorbachev's appeal for preserving the ABM treaty came a month after Marshal Sergei F. Akhromeyev, the Soviet chief of staff, charged that the United States was trying to undermine the treaty to "neutralize" it.

During and after an Orange parade in Belfast last weekend, Loyalist youths threw stones and incendiary bombs at police, who fired plastic bullets at the crowds.

On Monday, Mr. Paisley's Democratic Unionist Party charged that the Irish Republic, which has been talking with Britain about solving the province's problems, was behind the banning and recruiting of the Loyalist parades.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Teddy Roosevelt
And a Hostage Crisis

When a Tangier bandit named Ahmed ben Mohammed Raisuli kidnapped the elderly Ion Perdicaris in 1904 and demanded a ransom, President Theodore Roosevelt proclaimed "Perdicaris alive or Raisuli dead!" and dispatched warships to the scene. Mr. Perdicaris was promptly released. That was the way one American president dealt with a hostage crisis. Or so the story goes.

Theo Lippman Jr., writing in The Baltimore Sun, says that the story has a few holes. Mr. Perdicaris, to avoid Confederate seizure of his property during the Civil War, had renounced his American citizenship in favor of Greek nationality. Mr. Roosevelt made public only the first sentence of the State Department cable sent to the American consul general in Tangier: "This government wants Perdicaris alive or Raisuli dead," but not the second: "Do not land marines or seize customs without department's specific instruction."

No further instructions were necessary. France, the dominant power in Morocco then, wanted the ransom paid for its own reasons, and even lent Morocco's sultan the money to pay it. Mr. Perdicaris was freed before the kidnapper's message reached the kidnapper.

Short Takes

Half the work has been done to restore the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island in New York Harbor and about two-thirds of the money, or about \$170 million, has been raised. Lee A. Iacocca, Chrysler Corp. chairman and head of the restoration project, said \$60 million to \$95 million is still needed. The target date for completion is mid-1986 when the statue's centennial observances will be held.

Although San Francisco's Board of Supervisors has approved a plan to limit the size of new office buildings and save historic structures, some people say the measure is too little and



DOING HER PART — Evie Largent, 82, played the role of the Statue of Liberty on a nursing home float in an Independence Day parade in Shawsville, Virginia.

too late to save the city's character while others say it will choke off the creation of new jobs. But Doris Ward, a board member, said she had checked around the country and "no other city has taken such bold steps."

Cartoons Urged
For Congress

An appeals court has ruled that Mayor Edward I. Koch of New York City cannot legally deny city business to firms that discriminate against homosexuals in hiring. The court says such authority belongs to the city council, which over the past 14 years has repeatedly refused to enact such a nondiscrimination requirement.

Shorter Takes: In Washington, the Capitol building's West Front, built in the 1820s, is being restored at a projected cost of \$49 million. Work is expected to be completed by October 1988. ... Americans will drink more soft drinks this year than tap water, 43 gallons (about 162 liters) per person, compared to 39 gallons of water, according to U.S. News & World Report magazine.

Compiled by ARTHUR HIGGINS

Parts Found
Of India Jet
May Contain
Black Boxes

The Associated Press

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
HERMOSILLO, Mexico — Mexicans vote on Sunday in an important electoral test of their political system and its domination by one party for the past 56 years.

The ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party has controlled Mexican politics since its foundation in 1929, winning every ballot for president and state governor with more than 70 percent. The party, known by its Spanish initials PRI, has never faced an effective challenge in the national legislature.

Sunday's elections are being closely watched for signs of whether the "moral renovation" President Miguel de la Madrid has promoted extends beyond the bureaucracy into the traditionally shady world of Mexico's electoral politics.

Seven of 31 state governors, all 300 elective seats in Congress and hundreds of state legislative and municipal offices will be decided in the first nationwide elections since Mr. de la Madrid took office in 1982.

The party controls every governor's office in the country. It also holds 299 of the 300 elective seats in Congress and all but a few of the 2,377 mayoral posts. (One hundred seats in Congress are reserved for the opposition to keep them from disappearing.)

Even the opposition concedes that the party will retain control of the vast majority of the posts. The question is whether the opposition will be allowed to nibble at the party's near monopoly of political power.

Mexican political analysts said that in Sonora and Nuevo Leon, two prosperous northern states, a conservative group, the National Action Party, could win governors' seats, making political history and pointing the way to a more genuinely democratic system.

Officials of the conservative party, known as PAN, insist that the ruling party is determined to resort to large-scale fraud to avoid defeat, and it has responded with accusations that the opposition is planning violence to influence the poll.

Bernardo Batiz, general secretary of the National Action Party, said Thursday that the party had exploded in flight.

Mexican Vote Is Test of Party's Dominance



Supporters mob Adalberto Rosas Lopez, candidate for governor in the state of Sonora.

said Thursday that the party had filed suit against the National Election Registry in northern Chihuahua state over what it claims are millions of fraudulent voter registrations and is planning to take similar actions against authorities in other parts of Mexico.

The party controls every administration of President de la Madrid, who took office with a pledge to end abuses of power by the political establishment and clean up the corruption that marked the administrations of some of his predecessors.

The incumbent party has been

designed to perpetuate itself. The

country's major labor organization

and peasant association are both

formal affiliates of the Institutional

Revolutionary Party, and the mutual

benefits of those links are continu-

ally reinforced. In addition, the

party has developed systems of pa-

troude and favoritism.

A spokesman for the ruling party

blamed the "fantomas" or "ghost

voters" on computer error and

promised to remove the false

names before voters go to the polls.

The opposition claims of electoral

fraud led to a string of violent

incidents late in 1984 and early this

year, including riots and gun bat-

tles in which two persons were

killed in the border town of Piedras

Negras.

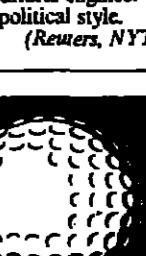
The riots deeply embarrassed the

those who have been pummeled by inflation, economic austerity, and a sharp drop in the standard of living in the past three years.

Balancing a desire for change is the fear that by electing an opposition governor, a state could lose the ear of the federal government, and the money and favors that flow from Mexico City.

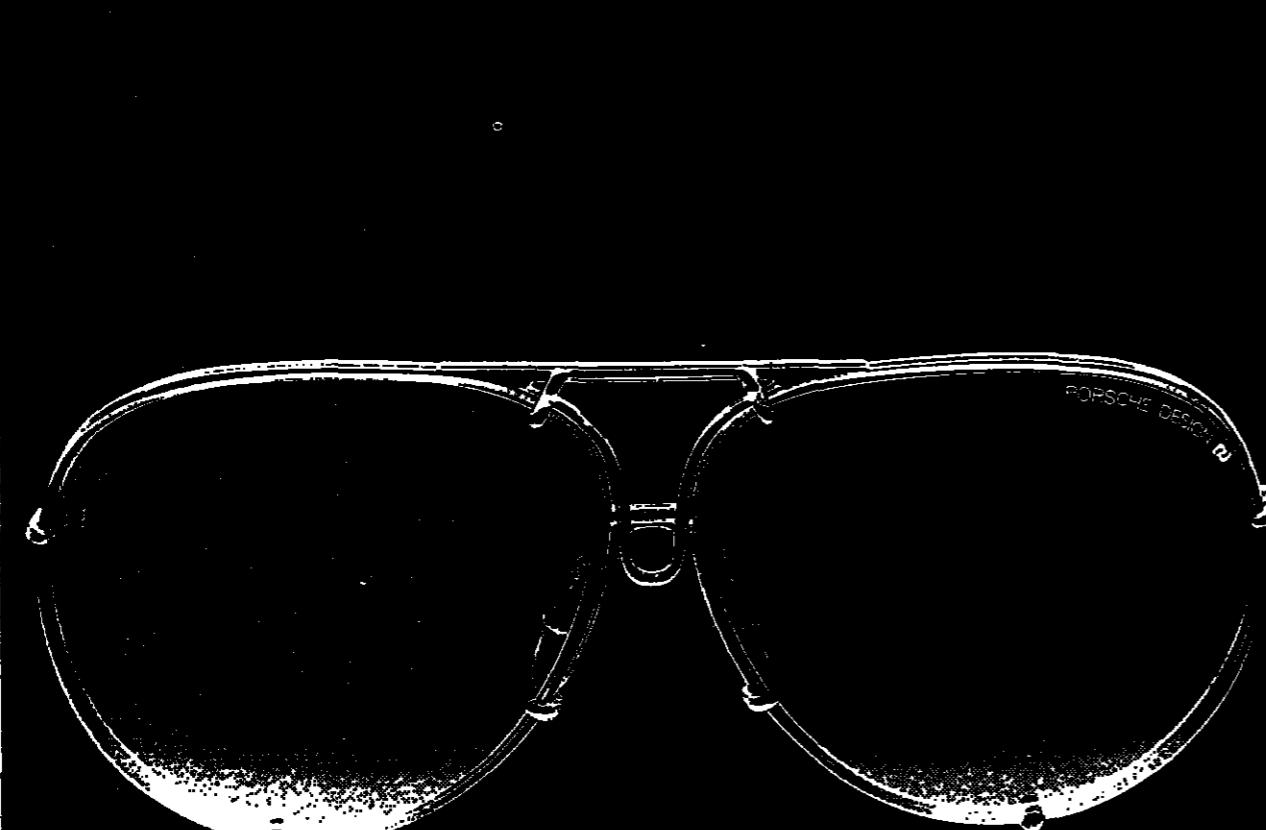
For example, the president recently visited Nuevo Leon, and while making no particular pitch for Jorge Trevino, the ruling party candidate for governor there, he spent the day dedicating a new airport and 18 other public works in a not-so-subtle reminder of the benefits of having friends in high places.

The federal government has announced in recent days the construction of a major dam to provide sorely needed water to Sonora, where the ruling party candidate, Rodolfo Felix Valdes, is a dull but efficient public servant, in a close race against Adalberto Rosas Lopez, an agricultural engineer with a charismatic political style.



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Cocaine Deaths Rise Sharply in U.S.

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — Americans are finding "more intensive and destructive" ways to take cocaine, which claimed more than three times as many lives in 1984 as it did in 1980, the former director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse has reported.

"There has been a striking increase in medical emergencies and deaths associated with the use of cocaine," Dr. William Pollin wrote in an editorial published Friday in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

The editorial accompanied a report saying that laboratory animals given free access to cocaine died at almost triple the rate of those given access to heroin. Such a result has "obvious implications for human drug abuse," the study's authors said.

Dr. Pollin, who recently stepped down as director of the drug abuse institute, said Thursday that deaths associated with cocaine rose from 169 in 1980 to 598 last year.

No statistics exist on whether numbers of users have increased, but "more intensive and destructive patterns of use" are clearly occurring, he wrote. Such patterns include: preparing the drug using a technique called freebasing, to allow it to be smoked; injecting the drug into the bloodstream, and using cocaine in combination with other drugs, Dr. Pollin wrote.

Michael A. Bozarth and Roy A. Wise of Concordia University in Montreal, who conducted the study, said:

"While many drug users recognize the inherent danger of opiate addiction, they fail to recognize the potential danger of long-term cocaine use."

Cocaine use, they said, "is considered by many to be a relatively safe habit." Deaths blamed directly on it are relatively few because the availability of the drug is limited and purity tends to be low, they said.

In the study, the researchers im-

planted tubes in the necks of 23 rats

Willem Visser 't Hooft Dies;
Led World Church Council

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Reverend Dr. Willem Adolf Visser 't Hooft, 84, who led the World Council of Churches as its general secretary from its formation in 1948 until 1966, died of emphysema Thursday at his home in Geneva.

Dr. Visser 't Hooft, a minister in the Netherlands Reformed Church, was a pivotal figure in the rise of the ecumenical movement. Under his leadership the World Council of Churches, which represents all the world's major Christian faiths except the Roman Catholic, grew from 147 denominations in 40 countries to nearly 300 in 90 countries.

From the time he began studying for the ministry, Dr. Visser 't Hooft was active in organizations whose goals were further cooperation between churches. When the provisional committee of the World Council of Churches was formed in Utrecht in 1939, Dr. Visser 't Hooft was made general secretary and the organization's headquarters were established in Geneva.

After the war he became a leader in a movement to revive religion in Germany and spoke on the topic at special ecumenical services in New York in May 1945.

He lobbied for the formation of the World Council of Churches in the United States and sought to dispel the impression that the council was largely a Western and Anglo-Saxon organization.

■ **Other deaths:**
Joa de Quay, 83, prime minister of the Netherlands from 1959 to 1963, in Beers, Netherlands, Thursday.

T.E. Kalem, 65, drama critic for

Time magazine since 1961 and a

former president of the New York

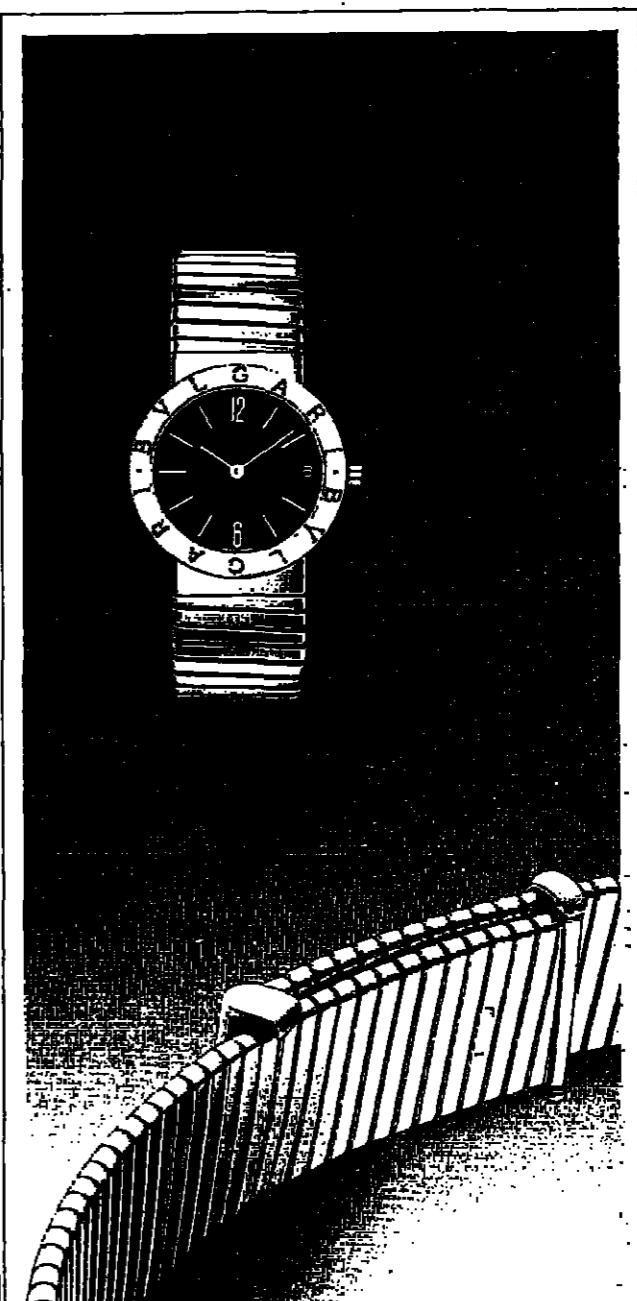
Drama Critic's Circle, of cancer

Wednesday in New York.



Willem Visser 't Hooft

Jaroslav Duda, 56, a Czechoslovak who wrote one of Europe's most popular television serials, "Hospital on the Edge of Town," it was reported Friday.



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ARTS / LEISURE

Visions of Venice: Exhibition Recalls Centuries of Dreams

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

VENICE — The good architect's reward in the life to come must be a dream of opportunity to build a bridge or a palace in Venice, a place that in 1494 was already being described by the French ambassador, Philippe de Commynes, as "the most triumphant City that ever was seen."

Venice is already a dream, but an exhibition at the Museo Correr on the Piazza San Marco presents a whole series of dreams within the dream — plans, architects' drawings, scale models and painters' visions of constructions that were never built, although many of them could well have been.

One of the earliest is a 1554 design by Andrea Palladio for the reconstruction in stone of the wooden Rialto Bridge, which had been destroyed by fire 40 years earlier. Palladio's plan was not adopted, but he published it in one of his books, and his drawings inspired artists such as Canaletto and

Francesco Guardi to paint the site with Palladio's bridge in the scene, rather than the existing one.

Indeed, there are a number of paintings that could be similarly misleading out of the context of this exhibit because of the liberties they take with fact.

Megalomania is one of them, though Venice was never exactly famous for its modesty. The architect Ludovico Cadorin drew plans for an enormous complex that would have included restaurants and an arena, as well, presumably, as lodgings.

A second 19th-century feature is the new campanile in various hygine, including projects, submitted by a French firm, for structures that are gently referred to as "châteaux de nécessité."

The third novelty is that afforded by the extraordinary development of engineering in the industrial age. A plan was proposed to build an underwater tunnel for pedestrians to the Giudecca, an island far removed from the rest of Venice to allow the building of stone bridges. That might have

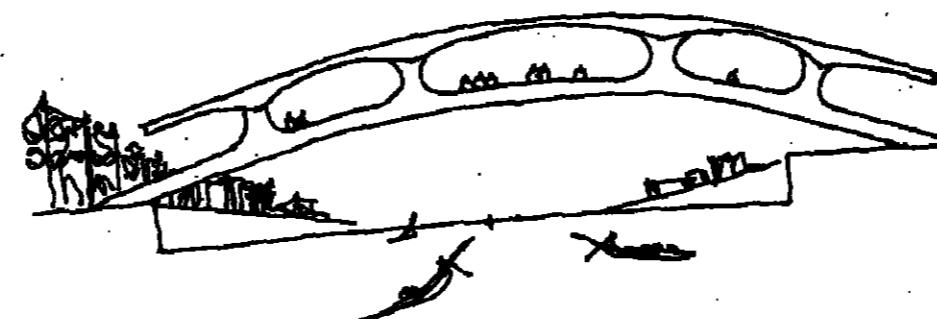
been a good idea, because even today the boat connections are infrequent, especially in the evening.

It seems fortuitous, on the other hand, that a plan for a large iron bridge was turned down.

The 20th century brought one particularly memorable event. On

July 14, 1902, the campanile of San Marco collapsed. Miraculously, nobody was hurt and the surrounding buildings were not damaged.

Reconstruction of the tower fostered all manner of fantasies. Photo-



Detail of Niemeyer drawing for a bridge at the Accademia.

tomontages were produced showing the new campanile in various other places around San Marco. Se

veral plans for new towers in a variety of styles, including "gothic" and "electric" were presented for

at the Accademia by the Brazilian architect Oscar Niemeyer.

All these architects of various centuries have produced a suggestive, variable vision of Venice that never was or will be. No other city in the world is quite as utopian, quite as purely, theatrically architectural. No wonder all the builders dream.

Le Venezia Possibili da Palladio a Le Corbusier, Museo Correr, Piazza San Marco, through July 31.

Soane Museum Reveals An Architect, Collector

By Margot Patterson

LONDON — Tucked away in the middle of London's law courts, Sir John Soane's Museum is a little-known curiosity, the idiosyncratic expression of one man's fertile, often fantastical imagination.

Built by Soane in 1812, the museum is a showcase for both his talents as an architect and his taste as a collector. Two celebrated Hogarthian and an outstanding collection of architectural drawings are among the museum's finest pieces. The dizzy profusion of objects that overflows the rooms testifies to Soane's eclectic and obsessive collecting, which compassed everything from classical antiquities and Renaissance bronzes to Peruvian pottery and Napoleonic Medals.

Hardly less remarkable is the building itself, which Soane designed and decorated in a highly personal style. Students of architecture admire the ingenuity of the construction and the elaborate architectural conceits Soane employed; others simply marvel at the astounding oddity of the place.

The man responsible for this monument to English eccentricity is regarded as one of Britain's greatest architects. Born in 1753, the son of a bricklayer, Soane rose to become the most eminent architect of a generation that included such talents as Thomas Nash, James Wyatt and Henry Holland.

A Royal Academy gold medal for architecture, won in 1788, was an early achievement. Soane's appointment as architect to the Bank of England in 1788 secured his career. The Bank and the Dulwich Picture Gallery in south London are considered his greatest public works still standing.

Visitors to the museum, at 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields, will find it tucked between two other houses built by Soane. The building to the west, No. 14, was constructed in 1824 but never occupied by him.

No. 12 was Soane's home from 1792 to 1812. It was left in trust as part of the endowment and now contains a reading room open to scholars and most of the 20,000 architectural drawings executed by the Adams brothers.

The bulk of Soane's collection is in No. 13, the museum proper. The trustees have attempted to preserve the house as it was when Soane lived there, with his furniture, books and pictures arranged as he had them. The effect, wrote Henry James in "A London Life," is of a sort of Saturday afternoon of one's youth — a long, rummaging visit under indulgent care, to some eccentric and rather alarming old month.

In the entry near the front door hangs an old black-and-white photograph of a building Gropius designed in 1925-1926 for the Bauhaus, the school in Dessau, Germany, where he taught; it was closed by the Nazi government in 1933. The photograph is one of many family possessions remaining.

In the living-dining area there are many causally placed pieces of chrome-plated tubular steel furniture from the early 1920s. The Nazi minister of propaganda, Joseph Goebbels — who was instrumental in closing the Bauhaus — gave Gropius permission to take these pieces out of Germany after being told that the architect would be the first German to head the Beaux-Arts-dominated Harvard School of Design.

The Gropius house, 68 Baker Bridge Road, Lincoln, Massachusetts. Open Saturday and Sunday, noon to 5 P.M., through Oct. 15; after Nov. 1, open the same hours on Friday, Saturday and Sunday of the first full weekend of each month. Admission \$2.

The Gropius House: A Modernist Symbol in Old New England

By Joseph Giovanni
New York Times Service

LINCOLN, Massachusetts — The Gropius house, a symbol of modern architecture in the United States since it was built in 1938, opened for the first time to the public last month.

For many years the Gropius family informally shared the white, geometric, flat-roofed house surprisingly modest and personal inside, with visitors and professionals. It was a model of the new architecture Walter Gropius brought to the United States from Germany, and through a bequest to the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities from his widow, Ise, who died in 1983, it will continue in a similar role, furnished much as it was when the architect lived in it.

On a country road in Lincoln, 40 miles (65 kilometers) from Boston, the house is surprising even to those familiar with it through photographs. More intimate than its machine image implies, the Gropius house has a wide character range — from simply func-

tional in the bathrooms to romantic in the surrounding grounds, where the house's geometric form breaks down and opens to the countryside.

Many of the furnishings — tubular steel chairs, for example — were created by friends and colleagues of Gropius, and though unsentimental by design, they are charged with both personal associations and a sense of 20th-century design history.

Built with standard, mass-produced materials, the house nonetheless incorporates many elements of traditional New England wooden architecture. According to Lynn Spencer, director of properties for the antiquities society, the Gropius family had traveled through New England, admiring vernacular buildings for their simplicity, directness and functionalism. Like those buildings, the structure is framed and sided in wood, is painted white with dark trim and once had a screened-in porch.

Surprisingly, this monument of the modern era sits on a fieldstone foundation similar to that under many old buildings in

the area. Gropius saw great similarity between the styleless, anonymous and practical New England buildings and the industrial architecture he was advocating with this building.

Unlike his other buildings, for which wood is easily obtained today for repairs, the Gropius house is presenting restoration difficulties for the society because production of some industrial materials and parts, such as 1930s window hardware, has been discontinued.

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Even today, nearly half a century after its construction, the house is somewhat startling in its setting. The country roads that pass woods, fields and stilted buildings — and nearby Walden Pond — lull motorists into the comfort of a day in the country until the crisp, simple structure, standing on a slight

hill beyond a fieldstone wall, breaks the drive.

In the entry near the front door hangs an old black-and-white photograph of a building Gropius designed in 1925-1926 for the Bauhaus, the school in Dessau, Germany, where he taught; it was closed by the Nazi government in 1933. The photograph is one of many family possessions remaining.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Inflation Afflicting Old Master Drawings

LONDON — The prices of Old Master drawings have soared in the last two or three years. This inflation involves not just major masterpieces, as a result of the Getty Museum's buying power, but also more modest drawings that are little affected by museum buying.

SOUREN MELIKIAN

This trend was confirmed twice this week, first at Christie's on Tuesday and then at Sotheby's on Thursday.

Christie's auction was hardly of the kind that makes headlines.

It started with a contingent of Italian Baroque drawings of the 17th century, went on to 18th-century Venice and France, and concluded with an assortment from the Northern schools.

The first 30 lots or so, which consisted of conventional studies such as "Study for the Figure of Christ," "A Nude with a Staff" and the like, had one redeeming feature: Virtually all had successively belonged to three early Italian collectors, including A. Maggioli. The latter made many attributions, of which Christie's Noel Amesley had retained many.

In addition, Maggioli scribbled indications concerning the places he had bought the drawings. This helped boost prices, because collectors have always had a soft spot for early fellow collectors' marks.

Bartolomeo Cesari's study of a seated man seen from below may not be terribly inspired. The breast is bare and a drapery is thrown over his knees and legs. The head looks up three-quarters left as the man makes a gesture with his raised arm — cut off below the wrist through cropping, alas. Red and

white chalk on blue paper makes it a little better than a gifted student's efforts.

But Maggioli boldly wrote in the lower corner: "Il Cenfe," adding at the bottom that he had acquired it "Ecco Homo." Amesley's estimate of £600 to £800 would have been generous until recently. But the drawing was identified as "a study for an altarpiece of Santa Prassede, Roma," and that was enough to send it soaring to £2,800.

A more spectacular effect of the historical connection was provided minutes later by a drawing of "A Statue of Pan, After the Antique."

The drawing was obviously intended as a preparatory study for an engraving, as indicated by the criss-cross shading done with painstaking care. It is from a great hand and comes from the collection of a great English painter, Sir Peter Lely.

Amesley, who noted that "the

classical prototype with restored head and arms is at Versailles," attributed the study to the Italian Baldassarre Parizzi and estimated it at £1,500 to £2,000. Some professionals who had been estimating at £200 to £300 went up to £1,200.

The drawing is a first thought for "Diana Leaving the Sleeping Endymion," but despite the title it has few striking merits aside from Maggioli's note to the effect that he bought it in Rome in 1808.

Prices such as this last illustrate the way the market has moved since the summer now put on any identifiable work by an unimportant artist wherever backed by the mere suggestion of some historic provenance or link.

Drawings that a quarter of a

century ago would have been sold in batches of 10 or 20 and acquired at a 20th of today's price by a handful of collectors with an interest in the creative process of art are now glorified into works of art to be acquired for their own sake.

A typical example Tuesday was a

study by Agostino Ciampelli. The

drawing, in black chalk, pen and

ink, is made mildly attractive by the addition of some green wash and touches of white, but it is otherwise little more than an academic exercise on the subject of "Ecco Homo." Amesley's estimate of £600 to £800 would have been generous until recently. But the drawing was identified as "a study for an altarpiece of Santa Prassede, Roma," and that was enough to send it soaring to £2,800.

A more spectacular effect of the historical connection was provided minutes later by a drawing of "A Statue of Pan, After the Antique."

The drawing was obviously intended as a preparatory study for an engraving, as indicated by the criss-cross shading done with painstaking care. It is from a great hand and comes from the collection of a great English painter, Sir Peter Lely.

Amesley, who noted that "the

classical prototype with restored head and arms is at Versailles," attributed the study to the Italian Baldassarre Parizzi and estimated it at £1,500 to £2,000. Some professionals who had been estimating at £200 to £300 went up to £1,200.

The drawing is a first thought for "Diana Leaving the Sleeping Endymion," but despite the title it has few striking merits aside from Maggioli's note to the effect that he bought it in Rome in 1808.

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Leda's head of young girl (detail), sold Thursday.

Watercolor Landscapes From Wales in London

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — At the Leger Galleries, with a catalog sold in aid of the National Trust (Trust in Wales), are 47 watercolors from the National Library of Wales, almost all landscapes and mostly of Wales, a romantic terrain particularly attractive to watercolorists such as Paul Sandby (1730-1809), Moses Griffith (1747-1819), Julius Caesar Ibbetson (1759-1817), Michael "Angelo" Rooker (1749-1831), Nicholas Pocock (1740-1821) and John "Warwick" Smith (1749-1831).

"Watercolors from the National Library of Wales," Leger Galleries, 13 Old Bond Street, W1, through July 12.

Thomas Gibson Fine Art is showing works on paper by 19th- and 20th-century masters, including a page of drawings of a dancer's feet and calves, in effect sketches for "La Petite Danseuse de Quatorze Ans" by Degas, and one of his superb pastels over monotype, by Renior — such as "Jeune Fille Assise" — and Vuillard's "Mise aux Jacinthes"; a Cézanne watercolor study of "A Card-Player"; two flower pieces by Odilon Redon; a fine late beach scene by Bonnard; and a tremendous, stylized, classical "Still Life with Artichokes" by Balthus.

"Works on Paper," Thomas Gibson Fine Art, 94 New Bond Street, W1, through July 12.

Agnews has mounted a selection, partly loan and partly stock, of major 18th-century Venetian paintings, with a catalog sold in aid of the Venice in Peril Fund. The most famous names — Tiepolo, Ricci, Longhi, Guardi and Canaletto — are well represented. Canaletto's "Warwick Castle: the South Front" shows what an extraordinarily fine painter he was when not compelled to make yet another half-dozen souvenirs of Venice before sundown for the Grand Tourist trade. A noble aspect of Francesco Guardi, too, is to be seen in "Architectural Capriccio with a Campanile and the Lagoon in the Distance." A colorful surprise in this stunning show is Jacopo Antonio (1682-1752); born in Naples, a student in Venice, an itinerant painter in Rome, Flanders, Bavaria and England (where he stayed and worked in 1730-1739), he ended his prolific life in Madrid as court painter to King Ferdinand VI. Here are the rich imagery of "Venus and Adonis," "Bacchus and Ariadne" and "Europa and the Bull," painted in the bright but subtle colors for which he became famed while in England.

"Venetian Eighteenth Century Painting," Thomas Agnew & Sons, 43 Old Bond Street, W1, through July 19.

Max Wykes-Joyce writes regularly on London art exhibitions.

Surprising Satisfaction From 'Emerald Forest'

By Sheila Benson
Los Angeles Times Service

Mysterious and powerful, "The Emerald Forest" is the summer's greatest surprise and most solid satisfaction.

John Boorman has made an intelligent film of surpassing beauty:

MOVIE MARQUEE

adventure with an ache of urgency behind it. In its story of family and loss, growth and separation, it speaks to the deepest feelings all people share. And in its sensuous and magical portrait of primitive tribal life, it may prove a classic.

The screenwriter, Roso Pallenberg, who co-wrote "Excalibur" with Boorman, has given the story of a boy kidnapped by Indians a colossal ending that seems a little like a metaphysical afterthought. But he has kept its core intact: the dogged faith of a father who for 10 years has spent all his free time searching for his son.

When Bill Markham (Powers Boothe) finally encounters his son, Tommy (Charley Boorman), the boy has become Tomme, a full-fledged member of an almost unknown Amazonian tribe that calls itself the Invisible People. Markham, an American engineer, has been part of a group constructing an immense dam in the Amazon headlands. The dam has displaced a tribe called the Fierce People, who have consequently moved into the Invisible People's territory.

"The Emerald Forest" illuminates an exotic people with an almost hypnotic fascination. All the film's elements conspire in that: its beautiful, otherworldly score by James Horner; the cinematography of Philippe Rousselot ("Diva") and Simon Holland's production design, which give the film a hauntingly verdant look; the costumes and woven feathered headdresses by Christel Boorman and Cloris Bueno; and Peter Frampton's constantly changing body painting.

Such details make the jungle civilization profound and tangible and sharpen the conflict that follows — the father's desire to bring his son home and the boy's feeling that he already has a father (the tribal leader), a mother, a sweetheart and his sure place in the natural world.

There is another, larger issue, one that has preoccupied Boorman in almost every film ("Deliverance," "Hell in the Pacific," even "Excalibur"): the consequences when blundering outsiders invade or disrupt a civilization held in its own delicate balance. Here the damage is both to nature and to people. Markham's bringing of a deadly weapon into a Stone Age civilization is one of the most

dreadful metaphors for this intrusion into the natural order of things.

Capsule reviews of other films recently released in the United States:

Paul Atanasio of The Washington Post on "Back to the Future":

In this whirling merrym-go-round of a movie, everything is precisely matched, but nothing seems quite safe. It's a wildly pleasurable sci-fi comedy, filled with enchantment, sweetness and zip. Marty McFly (Michael J. Fox) is a high school senior who pals around with Dr. Brown (Christopher Lloyd), a mad scientist. Marty's mother (Lea Thompson) is a prudish scold, and his father (Crispin Glover) is a pushover. Brown invents a time machine, and Marty is transported to 1955, where he meets his parents in high school. This is basically a one-joke movie, so the writers, Bob Gale and Robert Zemeckis of "Used Cars" and "I Wanna Hold Your Hand" (Zemeckis also directed), work the basic. For all its comedy, though, the film is about a kid coming to terms with his parents' inadequacies, moment familiar to everyone.

Janet Maslin of The New York Times on "Day of the Dead":

Greatly admired in some circles as the horror film sardonic enough to let its zombies go shopping, George A. Romero's "Dawn of the Dead" had in its suburban-mall setting a central metaphor Romero may never top. "Day of the Dead" has a less startling setting, since most of it takes place underground, but it still affords Romero the opportunity for intermittent philosophy and satire, without compromising his reputation as the grittiest guy around. The dead have the edge, of course, so Romero keeps the few nondead characters locked in discussion about the future of the human race and in suspicious gossip about the medical methods of one of their colleagues, whose nickname, Dr. Frankenstein, is something of an understatement.

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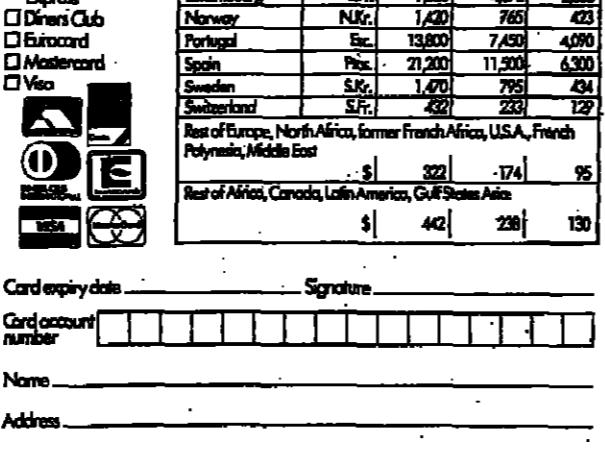
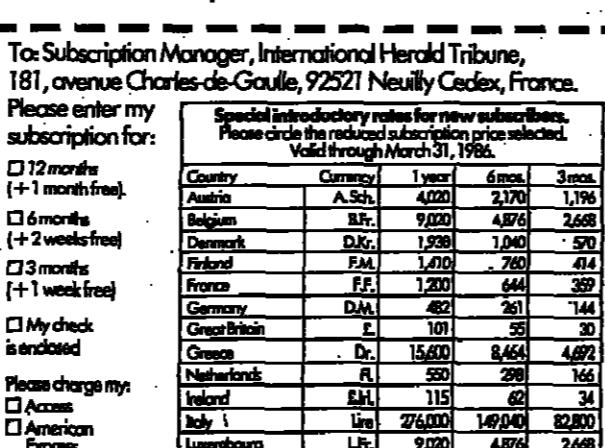
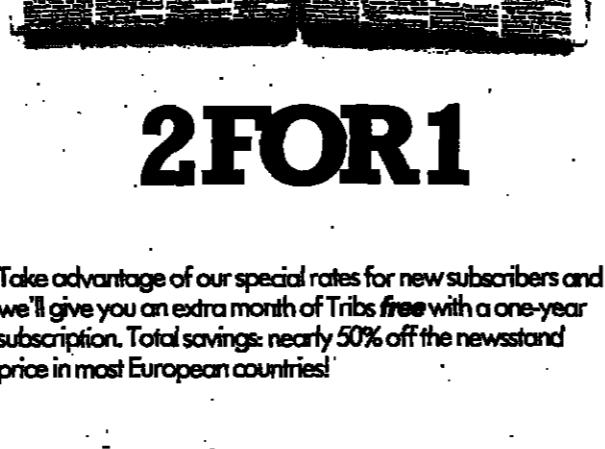
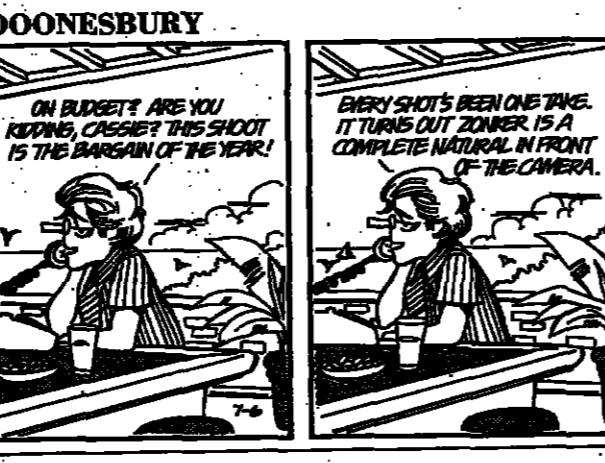
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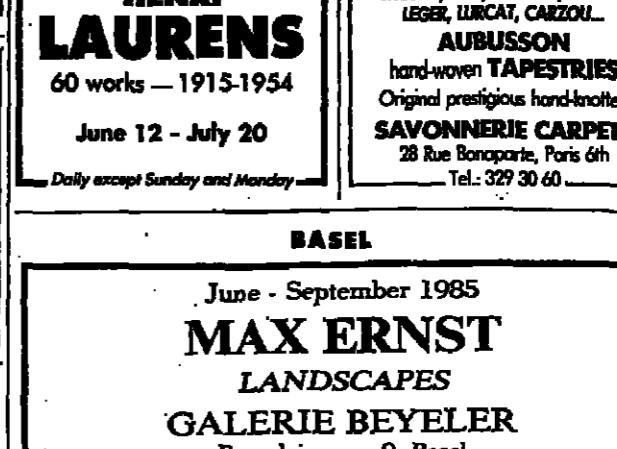
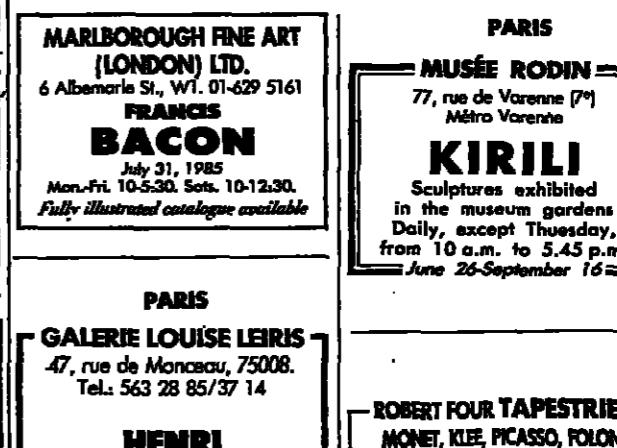
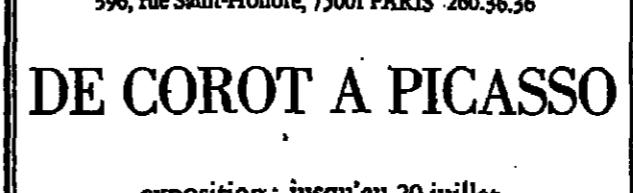
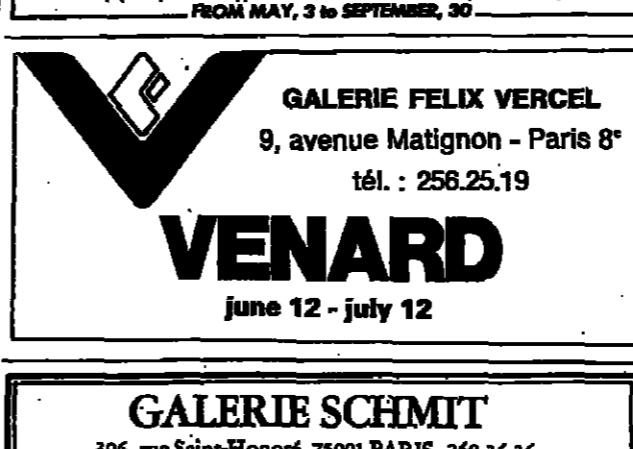
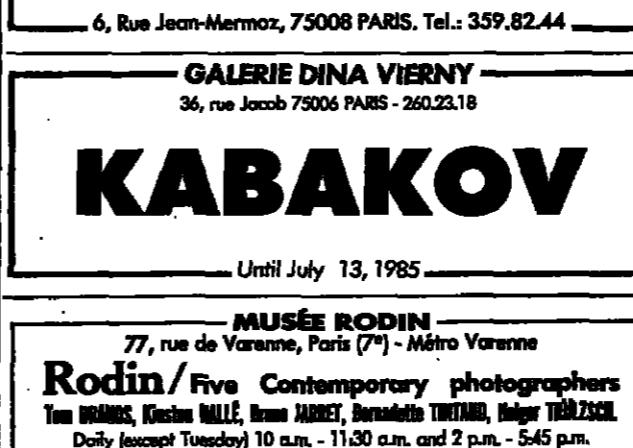
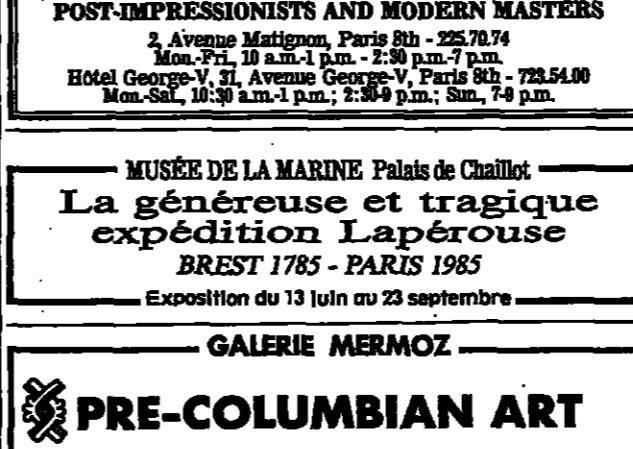
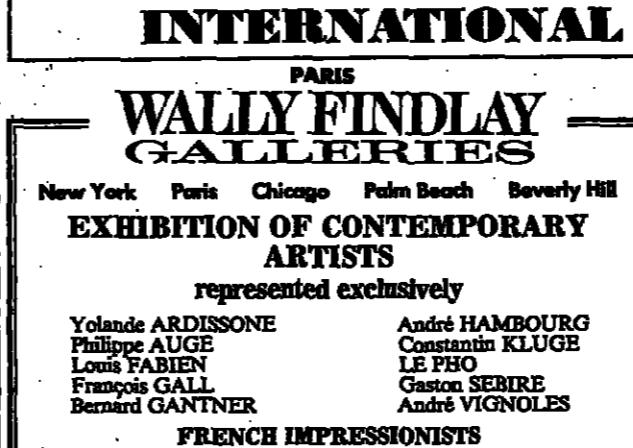
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ECONOMIC SCENE

U.S. Position Endangered By 2 Persistent Deficits

By LEONARD SILK
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Budget Director David A. Stockman, in his June 5 address to the board of the New York Stock Exchange, said, "It is now nearly impossible to see where the political will and consensus will come from that is necessary to enact any plan big enough to balance the books — or even substantially close the gap."

Would the United States face a disaster if, as Mr. Stockman warned, budget deficits of \$200 billion or more lie in prospect for the next several years?

A common belief is that big deficits and government borrowing are crowding out economic activity and private borrowing grew strongly in the next two years.

In 1984, despite the growth of the deficit, the federal government's share of total borrowing shrank to 28 percent from 38 percent in 1982.

"Why did the economy grow despite the rising deficit?" Mr. Orner asks. "It didn't. It grew in part because of it."

The budget deficit is a form of "dis-saving" — a reduction in the proportion spent on consumption, which is stimulative. Yet, whether less public saving is translated into real growth depends on two other factors: the rate at which the economy is already operating and the ease or tightness of Federal Reserve monetary policy.

At the end of 1982 the operating rate of American industry was down to about 70 percent and the unemployment rate was nearly 11 percent. With that much slack and an accommodative monetary policy, Mr. Orner finds that the deficit contributed to growth, rather than retarded it. Today, after more than two years of growth, with rising business investment, there is less idle capacity but the economy is still not skin-tight. Industry is operating at less than 81 percent of capacity and the unemployment rate is 7.2 percent. The budget deficit still looks more stimulative than inflationary.

But this is not the whole deficit story. For the budget deficit is aggravating the other great U.S. deficit: the international trade deficit. This year, according to the commerce secretary, Malcolm Baldrige, the trade deficit is likely to soar above \$140 billion and could reach \$150 billion, compared with last year's record \$123 billion.

With such trade deficits piling up, the United States would soon become the world's biggest debtor. The implications, says James D. Robinson, 3d, chairman of American Express Co., are "very serious" — financial market volatility, a compromising of the independence of American monetary policy and the danger of rapid dollar drops that could rekindle inflation.

The trade deficit is acting as a drag on the economy and damaging American industries dependent on foreign markets and competing with imports. The trade deficit is not means independent of the federal budget deficits. On the contrary, as Martin S. Feldstein of Harvard, President Ronald Reagan's former chief economic adviser, observes, "The primary reason that the United States has become a capital importer and an international debtor is our vast federal budget deficit."

He says this is a universal story that explains the capital inflows of the Latin debtor nations as well as our own: When the government borrows on a vast scale, it creates a vacuum in the domestic capital market that sucks in capital from abroad.

Those huge borrowings in turn drive up real interest rates on

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

U.S. Still Has 7.3% Jobless

Rate Unchanged For 5 Months

By Jane Scaberry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. civilian unemployment rate in June remained at 7.3 percent for the fifth consecutive month despite the continued deterioration in manufacturing employment, which now is below the levels of last summer.

Few new jobs were added to the U.S. economy in June, according to the Labor Department's survey of businesses. The number of people without jobs remained at 8.4 million, the same level since February. The number of people working dropped from 107.0 million in May to 106.4 million in June.

The unemployment report did not hold out much hope for a strong rebound in economic activity during the second half of the year, and economists said they would not be surprised if the unemployment rate rose next month.

Last month, the number of factory jobs declined by 45,000, bringing the total of factory jobs lost since January to 220,000. Employment in service industries, however, rose by 85,000.

Since the recovery began more than two years ago the gap between services and manufacturing has widened, in large part because of the influx of imports that have captured sales from American manufacturers and sluggish growth, economists said.

"A look at the employment changes over the entire 31 months of the current recovery underscores the extent of the employment restructuring that has occurred in the nation's factories," said James L. Norwood, commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

"Manufacturing as a whole has recovered about 58 percent of the number of jobs lost during the 1981-1982 recession," she said, adding that major industries which have lost employment are steel, textiles, chemicals, petroleum, and coal and leather products.

The deterioration in manufacturing "will go on for a while," said David Wys, chief financial economist for Data Resources Inc. The decline in manufacturing employment is part of a long-term trend that accelerated because of the "ridiculous overvaluation of the dollar" that has made imports more attractive.

Currency Rates

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

BRASILIA — Brazil's new government has announced a long-awaited package of austerity measures aimed at reducing inflation and preparing the way for a credit agreement with the International Monetary Fund.

The \$6.5-billion austerity package is expected to result in the loss of about 200,000 jobs as well as postponement or cancellation of a number of major investments in oil, hydroelectric and nuclear energy, mining and steel.

Thursday's announcement had been repeatedly postponed because of sharp differences within President Jose Sarney's cabinet over the social and political impact of the cuts, although it is not still known whether they will satisfy the IMF.

Brazil must reach agreement with the fund before it can conclude interrupted negotiations with

foreign banks on restructuring

its \$4.5 billion in foreign debt coming due for payment between 1985 and 1991. Brazil's total foreign debt of \$103 billion is the developing world's largest.

The finance minister, Francisco Domelos, said the new measures should help control inflation, which reached an annual rate of 230 percent in 1984, but should not affect the government's plan to achieve 5 percent economic growth this year.

At a news conference earlier in the week, Mr. Sarney said he would not accept a recession as the price of reaching agreement with the IMF's commercial creditors.

Mr. Sarney, who took office after the death April 21 of the president-elect, Tancredo Neves, has been facing growing criticism in recent weeks for what has been described as the indecision of his administration.

With the fund before it can conclude negotiations with

the government hopes to reduce its public-sector deficit to \$4.5 billion, from \$11 billion this year, although officials conceded that the IMF had been pressing for complete elimination of this deficit.

The balance would have to be covered by printing new money or foreign borrowings.

The reduction in the deficit is to be achieved through \$2.9 billion in increased tax revenues and \$3.6 billion in spending cuts, principally by the state's numerous huge corporations. These cuts followed an earlier \$2.2-billion reduction in the budgets of state enterprises.

Thursday morning, Dorothy Wernick, head of the Jobs and Wage Department of the Labor Ministry, said a \$3-billion cut in government expenditures would result in the loss of at least 200,000 jobs.

Over the long term, perhaps the

most sweeping decision taken was

to reconsider the viability of 20 major investments being planned by the state sector through the end of this century. "This evaluation will take place over the next 60 days," Joil Sayad, the planning minister, said. "In the meantime, nothing will be spent on these projects."

These include 10 planned hydroelectric complexes as well as the second stage of the Tucuru hydroelectric complex in the Amazon basin, expansion of a steel plant, a railroad, and the country's third nuclear energy reactor at Angra dos Reis.

Savings this year would involve only \$100 million, but the public sector deficit would be sharply reduced by as much as \$5 billion annually after 1988, Sayad said.

Other officials added that many of these projects would eventually be needed, but that postponement of most investments was now a near certainty.

Debt-Ridden Brazil Unveils \$6.5-Billion Austerity Package

By Warren Geller
International Herald Tribune

Head of Bonn Central Bank Sees Record Surpluses

By Warren Geller
International Herald Tribune

FRAUNFURT — The president of West Germany's central bank, citing surging exports, said Friday that he expected the country to post a record surplus in its current account for this year of \$10 billion (30.3 trillion Deutsche marks). He also projected a record \$25 billion to \$30 billion merchandise-trade surplus.

Karl Otto Pöhl said cumulative trade performance figures for the first five months of the year, scheduled to be released by the Bundesbank on Monday, led him to believe that surpluses in West Germany's 1985 trade accounts will "certainly fall at the higher end of expectations."

"Right now, I see a current account surplus of \$10 billion, at current exchange rates, and a trade surplus of between \$25 and \$30 billion," Mr. Pöhl said in an interview.

Last year, West Germany's surplus in its current account, which is the broadest measure of trade performance and includes trade, services and transfers, soared to a near-record 17.9 billion Deutsche marks. The merchandise trade surplus last year widened to a record 34 billion DM.

In May, a provisional current account surplus of 5.9 billion DM and a provisional trade surplus of 7.47 billion DM were among the highest surpluses on record for that month.

Mr. Pöhl said the likelihood of

surging exports to European Community countries increased by 13 percent and to Western industrialized countries, including the U.S., by 15 percent. So even if our exports to the U.S., which account for only 10 percent of total exports, would not increase at rates comparable to last year's, we're still going to see a

strong export performance as exports to other areas have increased substantially."

The Bundesbank president said a

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 7)

West Germany nearly doubling its trade surpluses this year does not rely only on Bonn increasing its exports to the United States.

"West German exports to the United States in the first five months increased 29 percent from a year earlier, which compares with the 43 percent increase in exports to the U.S. for the full 1984 year," Mr. Pöhl said.

"But at the same time, our exports to European Community countries increased by 13 percent and to Western industrialized countries, including the U.S., by 15 percent. So even if our exports to the U.S., which account for only 10 percent of total exports, would not increase at rates comparable to last year's, we're still going to see a

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Friday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices
up to the closing on Wall Street
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Via The Associated Press

12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE \$s. 100s High Low Last Chg. Close

(Continued from Page 8)

Symbol	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	\$s.	100s	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Close
200-211	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
212-213	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
214-215	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
216-217	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
218-219	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
220-221	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
222-223	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
224-225	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
226-227	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
228-229	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
230-231	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
232-233	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
234-235	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
236-237	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
238-239	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
240-241	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
242-243	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
244-245	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
246-247	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
248-249	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
250-251	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
252-253	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
254-255	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
256-257	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
258-259	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
260-261	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
262-263	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
264-265	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
266-267	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
268-269	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
270-271	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
272-273	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
274-275	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
276-277	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
278-279	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
280-281	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
282-283	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
284-285	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
286-287	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
288-289	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
290-291	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
292-293	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
294-295	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
296-297	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
298-299	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
300-301	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
302-303	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
304-305	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
306-307	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
308-309	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
310-311	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
312-313	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
314-315	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
316-317	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
318-319	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
320-321	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
322-323	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
324-325	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
326-327	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
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330-331	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
332-333	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
334-335	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
336-337	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
338-339	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
340-341	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
342-343	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
344-345	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
346-347	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
348-349	ABX	1.0	6.5	17	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	214
350-351	ABX	1.0	6.								

U.S. Futures

July 5

Open High Low Close Chg.

Grains

WHEAT (COT)

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Thorn EMI Posts 31% Fall in Profit, Increase in Sales

Reuters

LONDON — Thorn EMI PLC reported on Friday a pre-tax profit of £108.3 million (\$144 million) for the year ended March 31, down 31 percent from £156.8 million the year before.

It also reported sales of £3.2 billion for the most recent year, up 13 percent from £2.82 billion the year before.

Chairman Graham Wilkins said the group expected a disappointing first half in the year ending March 1986 but was more hopeful about the second half.

Mr. Wilkins said problems at the group's Ferguson and Immos units and its music division continued to adversely affect trading in the first quarter of the current financial year.

The seasonal pattern of profits would also contribute toward disappointing first-half results, he said. He made no specific forecast.

The company announced on Monday that Peter Linstead was resigning as chairman to be succeeded by Mr. Wilkins and that 1984-85

profit would be lower than the previous year. The final dividend for the year was, however, held unchanged.

Since the beginning of 1985, Immos has been under severe pressure because of worldwide oversupply in a major product sector, Mr. Wilkins said. This has been aggravated by technical problems in the manufacturing process, some of which predate Thorn EMI's acquisition of the company.

He said he believed these problems had been resolved and new products were being introduced. It would be some time before Immos could be expected to make a satisfactory return.

In the music division, efforts continued to improve Capitol's situation, including major investment in a new label based in New York that should provide a sound return in future years.

Thorn EMI believed it had identified major problems and further large nonrecurring charges were not expected, Mr. Wilkins said at a press conference.

Soviet Asks Toyota and Nissan To Aid in Auto-Engine Output

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — The Soviet Union has asked Japan's top two automakers to provide technological expertise for the production of car engines. The Japanese companies said Friday.

Toyota Motor Corp., Japan's No. 1 automaker, said the company has turned down the request while its chief rival, Nissan Motor Co., said the matter is being studied.

A Toyota official, who asked not to be identified, said Soviet officials approached the company at the end of last year for help with

technology to produce car engines for the Moskovich, the Soviet compact passenger car. But Toyota decided against the proposal in late May because "it was almost impossible to modify our engine to satisfy their requirements," he said.

Nissan, No. 2 in Japan, is still conducting a feasibility study on working with the Soviet Union and has made no firm decision, a Nissan official said.

"All we can say at this stage is that we are studying the matter," the official said.

ADVERTISEMENT

U.S. Bank to Cut 1,745 Positions

Reuters

NEW YORK — Manufacturers Hanover Corp. will eliminate 1,745 positions worldwide by the end of the year as part of its effort to cut operating expenses, a spokesman said Friday.

"Wages and benefits are the biggest part of our non-interest expenses and we are trying to get our arms around it," the spokesman said. The employees whose positions are to be eliminated will be absorbed into other jobs, filling spots normally vacated by attrition or retirement, the spokesman said. The cuts are expected to compensate for the increase in foreign competition in Japan's domestic market.

The action, announced Thursday, reflected the gradual financial deregulation now under way in Japan. As in the United States, the line between banking and securities businesses is beginning to erode in Japan, although at a much slower pace.

The Finance Ministry of Japan has traditionally maintained rigid barriers between banking and securities businesses and has allotted banks narrow charters, with trust banks separate from large city banks.

Over the past year, firms here have been fighting to cross those lines, and the Finance Ministry's decision reflects a trend in that direction, said Shigeyoshi Genda of the Finance Ministry's securities bureau. Japanese securities firms are

still not allowed to enter any kind of banking business in Japan.

Just last month, the Finance Ministry gave permission to nine foreign banks to open trust banks in Japan, a path still barred to Japanese city banks as well as securities firms. Daiwa officials said they believed that the ministry allowed them to enter the trust business overseas partly to compensate for the increase in foreign competition in Japan's domestic market.

A spokesman for Daiwa Securities said that its American investment advisory subsidiary, Daiwa International Capital Management Corp., had applied on to the New Jersey Banking Board for permission to establish a wholly owned trust banking subsidiary and that it is expected to receive permission in October. Daiwa chose New Jersey, the official said, because it allows asset management firms to enter trust banking — a move some other Japanese securities firms are

considering.

Daiwa's target is the American pension fund market, which a Daiwa official Thursday estimated to exceed \$1 trillion. Eventually, Japanese securities firms and com-

COMPANY NOTES

Airports of Paris has been awarded by the Emirate of Abu Dhabi to participate in the development of a new international airport at Al Ain, the company announced.

Cables SA, a Swiss cable company, has signed a contract for 38 million Swiss francs (about \$14.6 million) with Kuwait for the supply of electric cables and for civil engineering work, the company said.

Castle & Cooke plans to develop the island of Lanai, the sixth largest in the Hawaiian Islands, into a luxury beach resort with two hotels, according to David Murdoch, who controls Flexi-Van, which has merged with Castle & Cooke.

Honda Motor Co. is negotiating with Telco Ltd., a major Indian automaker, concerning the possibility of assembling small cars in India, a Honda spokesman said.

adding that Honda plans to ship parts for assembly from Japan.

House of Fraser PLC said its stake in Debenhams PLC reached 13.15 million ordinary shares or 9.38 percent by Thursday. House of Fraser has been gradually buying Debenhams' shares in recent weeks during the period Burton Group PLC has been bidding for the company.

Malaysia Mining Corp. has appointed the Boston Consulting Group of the United States to develop a diversification program to identify new business areas to supplement its tin operation, the company said in its annual report.

The resignation followed reports in the daily Svenska Dagbladet that a major shareholder, Volvo AB, was pressuring for Mr. Wessman's ouster to open the way for the company to concentrate more on biotechnology.

Drug Firm Head In Sweden Resigns

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — The chairman of the Swedish drug concern Pharmacia AB, Gunnar Wessman, resigned Friday after a special board meeting.

The pharmaceutical company said that Mr. Wessman, who had been chairman only since 1984, planned to devote his time to international activities.

The resignation followed reports in the daily Svenska Dagbladet that a major shareholder, Volvo AB, was pressuring for Mr. Wessman's ouster to open the way for the company to concentrate more on biotechnology.

Head of Bundesbank Sees Record Surpluses

(Continued from Page 9)

hypothetical 10 percent decline in the dollar would "not hurt West German industry very much." The dollar has declined about 8 percent since last winter against many major currencies.

However, Mr. Pöhl cautioned: "The accumulation of U.S. foreign debt, at an enormous pace of more than \$100 billion a year, could lead to some instability in foreign exchange markets the longer it lasts."

Mr. Pöhl said that he "found it amazing that the dollar exchange rate was so little affected by the substantial decline in U.S. interest rates recently," which, he said, "seems to show the underlying strength" of the U.S. currency.

Mr. Pöhl said the relative weakness of the Deutsche mark against the dollar on foreign exchange markets is "only one reason and maybe not even the main reason" why West German companies have become "very competitive again" and are enjoying strong exports and healthy profits.

There are other reasons, as well, which are of a more lasting nature, he hope. These are a decline in unit labor costs in the manufacturing industry for three years in a row, strong increases in productivity in manufacturing — the backbone of the German economy — very strong efforts by German companies to automate, and lower costs, he said.

Mr. Pöhl said he expected West German manufacturers to increase investment in equipment by at least 10 percent this year, after adjustment for inflation.

Mr. Pöhl said business investment of that magnitude was the best cure for the country's unemployment problem. He rejected the need for Bonn to send a "signal" or monetary policy to boost growth and generate jobs.

On Thursday, the Bundesbank's

policy-making council decided to leave unchanged the central bank's key interest rates, with the Lombard rate being held at 6 percent and the discount rate at 4.5 percent. The Lombard rate is the rate at which the Bundesbank supplies short-term credit to commercial banks that have pledged securities as collateral. The discount rate is the rate at which the bank supplies long-term credit.

The council, in its half-year review of monetary policy, also decided to maintain a 3-percent to 5-percent growth corridor for expansion in the West German money supply, which currently is growing at an up to 4.5 percent.

Several leading economists, including Karl Heinrich Oppenlander of the IFO economic research institute in Munich, argue that the Bundesbank's money supply targets are too restrictive in light of sluggish private demand and should be reset to foster money supply growth of 3.0 to 5.5 percent at present.

But Mr. Pöhl indicated that no such change in official money supply targets or in official interest rates is likely for some time.

Rather than lower the Lombard or discount rates, Mr. Pöhl said, the Bundesbank is inclined to encourage a further downward trend in money market rates, aiming to push rates toward 5 percent by offering security repurchase agreements at consistently lower rates.

"There's a lot of room for lowering our de facto market rates before we touch our official rates," he said.

On Friday, the Bundesbank offered commercial banks a security repurchase agreement set at a 5.25-percent interest rate, slightly lower than the 5.30 rate offered last week and signaling further Bundesbank efforts to foster lower rates in the money markets.

Free Annual Reports from European Companies

The latest annual reports from the distinguished companies listed in this section are available to you at no charge.

Simply circle the appropriate number on the coupon at the bottom of this page before August 30 and the report(s) will be mailed to you by the companies involved.

Tuesday

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Art

Buchwald

BMW AG

Business of BMW developed favorably again in 1984 as a whole. The essential economic figures of the previous year were exceeded. Production, domestic registrations and exports reached new record levels. Development again contrasted clearly with the general market data. All the BMW series of automobiles contributed to this, demand for 3 series even surpassed that of the previous year. The motorcycle business has clearly review since the introduction of the new K series, it was excellent overall.

The expansion of business and the continuation of projects with good prospects for the future entailed a further increase in the number of employees to some 52,000 worldwide. Sales of BMW AG rose by 12.6% to DM 12.5 billion, sales of the BMW group reached DM 16.5 billion, 17.5% up on the previous year.

BMW offers a broad range of automobiles and motorcycles of top quality, sporty character and high performance. Thus, the company can be expected to permanently expand its market position.

Hoechst AG

Hoechst is one of the leading chemical companies in the world and operates in all important fields of the chemical industry.

Hoechst was particularly successful 1984. Profit before tax of the Hoechst Group increased by DM 897 million to DM 2,852 million. Sales reached DM 41,457 million, 11.5 percent more than in the previous year; 75 percent of Group sales were achieved abroad.

Considerable expansion of sales took place in the agriculture, plastics film, fibers, organic chemicals and technical information systems divisions. Accounting for 16 percent of sales, pharmaceuticals continues to be the largest division.

For Hoechst, broadly based research is the most important investment for the future. In 1984 DM 1,818 million was spent on research and development, which is 12 percent more than in the previous year. Some 13,500 people in 14 countries work in the research laboratories. Hoechst has around 178,000 employees worldwide.

AEGON Insurance Group

Formed in 1983 by the merger of AGO and Ennia, AEGON is the second largest insurance company in The Netherlands and one of the European Community's top ten. 1984 gross receipts amounted to DM 10.1 billion, 54% from international operations. A major proportion came from our American subsidiaries: National Oil Line Insurance Company, and Life Investors, as well as our 25% interest in Crown, Canada.

AEGON is a major force in Life Assurance, Accident and Health, and is active in General Insurance.

AEGON Insurance Group. International growth from Dutch roots.

BAYER

1984 was a successful year for Bayer. Bayer World sales rose by 15.3% to DM 43.0 billion, income before taxes increased by 34.1% to DM 2,901 million and after-tax income by 55.7% to DM 1,174 million.

Bayer AG increased its sales by 10.2% to DM 16.2 billion, income before taxes rose by 19.1% to DM 1,265 million and after-tax income by 31.0% to DM 650 million.

Our business situation improved in 1984. We are now able to recommend to you the payment of a dividend of DM 1.00. The total dividend will amount to DM 440 million, the highest Bayer has ever paid for any fiscal year.

In accordance with our long-term policy, we again wish to strengthen our shareholders' equity. We have therefore increased Bayer AG's free reserve by DM 200 million. DM 679 million has been allocated to Bayer World's retained earnings.

Both external and internal factors contributed to the positive trend in 1984. More favorable economic conditions in many countries led to a strong increase in demand and production. Based on the broad, diversified product spectrum and its worldwide presence, our Company participated fully in the upturn. Our international competitiveness was strengthened by the high exchange value of the U.S. dollar and the yen and by the low rate of inflation in the United States. The high utilization of our production facilities resulted in substantially lower unit costs. We continued the expenditure stabilization policy instituted in the previous year.

NIXDORF

Nixdorf offers a diverse product spectrum, ranging from micros to mainframes, word processors and future-oriented systems, such as digital PABX's and digital telephones, addressed to new markets arising from the intermix of computer and telecommunications technology. The company owes its strength to its ability to focus on market needs, and convert new technology into innovative products serving user requirements. It offers system solutions tailored for specific industries like banking, the retail area, hotels and restaurants.

In a year of renewed growth in fiscal 1984, net income was up by 29 percent to DM 121 million. Total revenue rose 21 percent to DM 3.2 billion, 49 percent came from the German market and 51 percent from international activities.

55 percent of revenue was generated by sales of computer systems, and 45 percent by income from rentals and services. Higher employment levels in 1984 raised the Nixdorf workforce worldwide by 2,672 to 20,193.

In its global network, Nixdorf is represented by more than 500 sales and service bases in 41 countries around the world.

SKANSKA

Skanska is one of Europe's leading civil engineering and building contractors, and a full-service corporation offering a complete range of resources for projects of all types and sizes. Within the Skanska Group there are a number of divisions and subsidiaries specializing in every phase of construction: design, engineering, component fabrication, erection, management, administration and finance.

Outside Sweden Skanska specializes in large, technically complex and advanced projects, often on a design-contract or turnkey basis. Consolidated invoiced sales for the Skanska Group in 1984 amounted to SEK 14,765 million (about U.S. \$1,640 million). The number of employees is about 29,500.

Annual Report

1984
SKANSKA**SPIE BATIGNOLLES**

SPIE BATIGNOLLES is one of France's top-ranking construction and civil engineering concerns, organized around the following main fields of activity:

• ELECTRICAL and NUCLEAR
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8

CARL ZEISS, West Germany:

Strong stimulus from abroad results in all-time record - turnover for 83/84 business year tops the billion mark

The review in the world economy, the considerable efforts invested in and the strength of the dollar have all played their part in ensuring the pleasing course steered by the company in the business year ending September 30, 84.

Orders received, totaling DM 1,066 million, showed an increase of 20 percent the percentage of foreign orders rose to 56 percent (3

CROSS

1 Swagger
4 Calendar
10 Gridiron gear
14 State
forcefully
20 Usher's beat
21 Hosiery fabric
22 Entice
23 Elementary
textbook
24 Iron alloy
25 Salts or Downs
preceded
26 Berlin's "He's
— Picker"
27 Air
28 Theme from
"Candida"
32 Hands-up time
33 Other, in
Oviedo
34 Olive produce
35 TV spots
38 Bus. degree
41 Theme from
"Bus Stop"
45 Actor Marvin
46 Awkward
person
48 inlet
49 Evangeline's
Grand
50 Singer Lane
51 Forte
52 Graven image
54 Pub missile
57 Recess
58 Companion of
Artemis
59 Shortly
60 End: Prefix

ACROSS

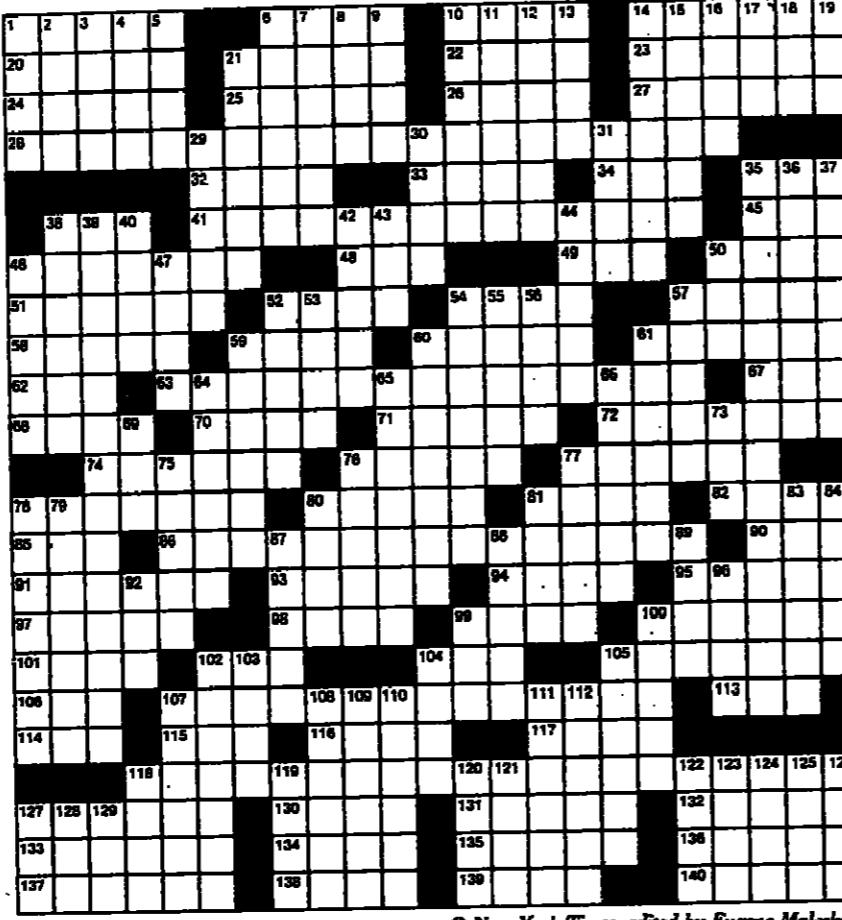
61 Reproductive
cell
62 Kinsman
63 Theme from
"The Playboy
of the Western
World?"
67 Sun talk
68 Autocrat
70 A grandson of
Adam
71 Release from
confinement
72 Dawdles
74 Reddish brown
76 Stout holder
77 Dog star
78 Taiwan, once
80 Large
fishhook
81 Clan
82 Places in
opposition
85 Italian
diminutive
suffix
86 Theme from
"Lady
Windermere's
Fan?"
90 Jock's
negative
91 Close-fitting
jacket
93 Matriculate
94 Regretful Miss
95 Point of view
97 Surrey district
98 Hammer part

ACROSS

99 Vivacity
100 Did as told
101 Chow follower
102 Word with
dance or hold
104 Wapiti
105 Merlo Park
family
106 The works
107 Theme from
"Under Milk
Wood?"
113 "For shame!"
114 Letters for a
fall Sunday
115 Female lobster
116 "And—
117 Monogram
unit: Abbv.
118 Theme from
"Once in a
Lifetime?"
127 Ultimately
138 City on the Oka
131 Pied pony
132 Signoria's
love
133 Birthplace of
Virgil
134 Shy
135 Close to
Coleridge
136 Last
137 Vouch for
138 Kind of
clarinet
95 Point of view
97 Surrey district
98 Vagabond

Musical Adaptations

BY RICHARD SILVESTR



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

DOWN

1 Back talk
2 In the
company of
3 Out of port
4 Ruck
5 Tiller
6 Tube for
transferring
liquid
7 Early ascetic
8 Cat ride of snow
9 Musical
subject
10 Neb. river
11 The dawn
12 Puff of
songbird
13 State flower of
Utah

DOWN

14 Ornate cabinet
15 Decorous
16 Vendition
17 Tokyo,
formerly
18 Rubescens
19 Examine
judicially
21 Easiest
22 Benefit from
System of
exercises
23 Kind of frost
35 Theme from
"The Zoo
Story,"
36 Candidate, at
times
37 Inquirers
38 N.Z. natives

DOWN

39 Theme from
"Peter Pan?"
40 Hawkeye
portrayer
42 Subtle
sarcasm
43 Nothing
44 Author Sinclair
45 Part of R.E.O.
47 Efflux
50 Benefit from
System of
exercises
52 Bar of metal
53 Carries out
54 Regard as
contemptible
55 Saucer
creature
56 German W.W.
1 novelist
77 He replaced
Kerensky

DOWN

59 Strengthen and
temper
60 Melodious
61 — Pointe,
Mich.
64 Private's reply
65 Glazed ware
66 Klipspringers'
kin
68 Pirate's drink
73 Pourboire
75 Johnny
Appleseed, e.g.
76 Native Israel
77 He replaced
Kerensky

DOWN

78 He goes to
blazes
79 Reflective
pronoun
80 His in W. II.
81 "I've—
Secret"
83 Scout's quest
84 Tennis
rankings
85 Masthead
listing
87 X
88 Vitelline
89 Nobelist in
Physics: 1944
92 Marsh
96 Hatching pos

DOWN

99 Slippery tree
100 — Billy
Joe"
102 "If you can't
stand—
103 An O'Neill
104 Organic
compound
105 Masthead
listing
107 Gland of
uncertain
function
108 Stellar
109 Armen
110 Verdi opera

DOWN

111 Hancock or
Franklin
112 Spangle
113 Tiny archnid
119 Church court
120 Moonfish
121 Thrice three
122 Goofy
123 Mideast prince
124 Lady of Spain
125 Sixty grain
126 Shriek cry
127 — little
teapot..."
128 A Turner
129 Shell filling

BOOKS

THE AMATEURS
By David Halberstam. 221 pages. \$14.95.
William Morrow, 105 Madison Avenue, New
York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by John Jerome

IN "The Breaks of the Game," David Halberstam investigated the gritty, ghetto-based world of professional basketball, the jazziest athletic enterprise American society has developed. In "The Amateurs" he moves to the other end of the scale, examining what passes in the United States for gentleman-athletes. Halberstam's subjects compete at the very highest level in rowing, "an anomaly, an encapsulated nineteenth-century world in the hyped-up 20th-century world of commercialized sports." The battle is for the right to represent the United States in men's single sculls in the 1984 Olympics. One seat is available; four exceptions but generally unknown athletes, simon-pure amateurs, are competing for it.

Amateurism, invented by the British to avoid the mingling of sweat among social classes, has been a dead issue since the first stadium seat was rented for cash. But rowing, virtually spectator-proof, never got the word; it survives, even thrives, supported only by its own dedicated competitors.

"Those who competed at this level did so with

demonic passion. Yet there was no overt financial reward at the end, nor indeed was there even any covert financial reward, a brokerage house wanting and giving special privilege to the famed amateur. Yet the athletes were almost always the children of the upper middle class, privileged, affluent, a group that in this society did not readily seek hardship. One could understand the son of a ghetto family playing in the schoolyard for six hours a day hoping that basketball was a ticket out of the slum; it was hard to understand the son of Beacon Hill spending so much time and subjecting himself to so much pain to attain an honor that no one even understood. Perhaps in our society the true madness in the search for excellence is left for the amateur."

Halberstam's concern is not economics but passion, true madness. The complexities of rowing as an athletic task, of its structure as an athletic task, of its structure as an international sport, are only sketched in passing. "The Amateurs" is not about rowing but about the four rowers: Tiff Wood, the favorite — Beacon Hill, Harvard crew, legendary, tolerant of pain, a bronze medalist in the World Championships; John Biglow — Yale, "powerful, relentless, indefatigable," also a bronze medalist; Joe Bouscaren — Yale, the most abrasive, the small,

est but the fiercest trainer and the best technician; and Brad Lewis — Westerner, outsider, mystic. Add a fifth character: Harry Parker, enigmatic Harvard coach, acknowledged Zen master of rowing, for these Olympic Games demoted from coaching the glamorous eight-oared shells to handling the lowly, and quirky, scullers.

"Swing" is the oarsman's term for the moment when all eight oars approach perfect sync, the boat leaps and drives, the sum is greater than the parts. It is the sensation that makes athletes fall in love with crew. In the single sculls, however, cooperation is out, pure ego is in. "You could be on a championship eight which won all its races," says Tiff Wood, "but you might only be the fifth-best oarsman in the country. But the single sculler is the best, and everyone in the world of rowing knows it."

What John Biglow says he likes most about swing is that it allowed you to trust the other men in the boat. A boat did not have swing unless everyone was putting out in exact measure, and because of that, and only because of that, there was the possibility of true trust among the oarsmen." Trust is a problem, particularly in the matter of effort. What makes a sculler, or any other solo athlete, is insistence on full responsibility for one's athletic fate — no trust required. And level of effort is exactly what obsesses these individuals, in training as well as racing. Who is making how much effort? When in the race, when in the training program? How can I make more?

In his usual fashion, Halberstam, a former oarsman, interviews everyone, triangulates every opinion, gets incisive insights and hard judgments even from the oarsmen's mothers. The result is pure reporting on a level undreamed of elsewhere in sports. It is also an extended rumination on the limits of human effort, on true madness in the search for excellence. What further sets it apart from other writing about sports is that most of it is presented from the viewpoint of members of society whom circumstances have blessed with unlimited expectations. Thus in a peculiar way it tells what the best and brightest — Halberstam's larger obsession — are up to. This is one way that they learn their expectations are not unlimited after all.

John Jerome, the author of "The Sweet Spot in Time," wrote this review for The Washington Post.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"IF IT WASN'T FOR ME, HE WOULDN'T HAVE ANYONE TO PLAY WITH."

WEATHER

EUROPE

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW	
Copenhagen	24	19	Cloudy	24	19	Cloudy
Amsterdam	24	18	Cloudy	24	18	Cloudy
Athens	27	19	Cloudy	27	19	Cloudy
Barcelona	27	19	Cloudy	27	19	Cloudy
Berlin	23	13	Cloudy	23	13	Cloudy
Bucharest	23	11	Cloudy	23	11	Cloudy
Edinburgh	24	18	Cloudy	24	18	Cloudy
Florence	23	12	Cloudy	23	12	Cloudy
Frankfurt	23	12	Cloudy	23	12	Cloudy
Geneva	23	12	Cloudy	23	12	Cloudy
Helsinki	23	11	Cloudy	23	11	Cloudy
Istanbul	23	11	Cloudy	23	11	Cloudy
London	23	17	Cloudy	23	17	Cloudy
Milan	24	18	Cloudy	24	18	Cloudy
Moscow	24	18	Cloudy	24	18	Cloudy
Munich	23	12	Cloudy	23	12	Cloudy
Nice	23	12	Cloudy	23	12	Cloudy
Ostia	23	12	Cloudy	23	12	Cloudy
Prague	23	12	Cloudy	23	12	Cloudy
Reykjavik	23	12	Cloudy	23	12	Cloudy
Rome	23	12	Cloudy	23	12	Cloudy
Stockholm	23	12	Cloudy	23	12	Cloudy
Vienna	23	12	Cloudy	23	12	Cloudy
Wiesbaden	23	12	Cloudy	23	12	Cloudy
Zurich	23	12	Cloudy	23	12	Cloudy

MIDDLE EAST

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW	
Ankara	17	12	Cloudy	17	12	Cloudy
Beirut	21	15	Cloudy	21	15	Cloudy
Jerusalem	24	17	Cloudy	24	17	Cloudy
Tel Aviv	24	20	Cloudy	24	20	Cloudy

AFRICA

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW	
Algiers	20	8	Cloudy	20	8	Cloudy
Casablanca	20	12	Cloudy	20	12	Cloudy
Conakry	20	12	Cloudy	20	12	Cloudy
Dakar	20	12	Cloudy	20	12	Cloudy
Harare	20	12	Cloudy	20	12	Cloudy
Johannesburg	20	12	Cloudy	20	12	Cloudy
Luanda	20	12	Cloudy	20	12	Cloudy
Maputo	20	12	Cloudy	20	12	Cloudy
Monrovia	20	12	Cloudy	20	12	Cloudy
Nairobi	20	12	Cloudy	20	12	Cloudy
Port Louis	20	12	Cloudy	20	12	Cloudy
Windhoek	20	12	Cloudy	20	12	Cloudy

LATIN AMERICA

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW	
Anchorage	19	16	Cloudy	19	16	Cloudy
Buenos Aires	20	16	Cloudy	20	16	Cloudy
Caracas	20	16	Cloudy	20	16	Cloudy
Lima	20	16	Cloudy	20	16	Cloudy
Mexico City	20	16	Cloudy	20	16	Cloudy
Montevideo	20	16	Cloudy	20	16	Cloudy
Porto Alegre	20	16	Cloudy	20	16	Cloudy
Santiago	20	16	Cloudy	20	16	Cloudy
Sao Paulo	20	16	Cloudy	20	16	Cloudy
Valencia	20	16	Cloudy	20	16	Cloudy

ASIA

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW	
Bangkok	25	24	Cloudy	25	24	Cloudy
Beijing	25	24	Cloudy	25	24	Cloudy
Hong Kong	25	24	Cloudy	25	24	Cloudy
Kuala Lumpur	25	24	Cloudy	25	24	Cloudy
Manila	25	24	Cloudy	25	24	Cloudy
Seoul	25	24	Cloudy	25	24	Cloudy
Singapore	25	24	Cloudy	25	24	Cloudy
Taipei	25	24	Cloudy	25	24	Cloudy
Tokyo	25	24	Cloudy	25	24	Cloudy

AFRICA

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW	
Abidjan	20	18	Cloudy	20	18	Cloudy
Algiers	20	18	Cloudy	20	18	Cloudy
Asmara	20	18	Cloudy	20	18	Cloudy
Carthage	20	18	Cloudy	20	18	Cloudy
Cairo	20	18	Cloudy	20	18	Cloudy
Dakar	20	18	Cloudy	20	18	Cloudy
Harare	20	18	Cloudy	20	18	Cloudy
Johannesburg	20	18	Cloudy	20	18	Cloudy
Luanda	20	18	Cloudy	20		

SPORTS

Through the Night They Played, Until the Mets Bravely Won, 16-13

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ATLANTA — The rockets' red glare gave proof long through the night that the Mets and the Braves are still there.

In fact, they were at the ballpark until nearly 4 A.M., playing a 19-inning, rain-delayed game that the Mets finally won, 16-13.

By the time the postgame Fourth of July fireworks show started early close to dawn Friday, the Mets had

broken a club record with 28 hits. Keith Hernandez had hit for the cycle, getting a single, double, triple and home run, and a Braves

pitcher, Rick Camp, batted be-

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

can't no pitch hitters left on the bench had hit his first home run in the major leagues to tie the score with two out in the bottom of the 18th.

But Ray Knight, who earlier had failed three times with the bases loaded, doubled home Gary Carter in the top of the 19th, on his 10th at bat of the game. That began a five-run inning for the Mets who, when the Braves rallied for two runs with two outs in the last gasp of the longest major-league game this season.

The game ended with the Mets' Ron Darling striking out Camp.

The Braves used 22 players on each side. Keeping score was a task that eluded even Mets pitcher Tom German.

"I could have won it. I could have lost it and I could have saved it — and I didn't do any of those things," Gorman said.

Actually, he did. He was credited with the victory after pitching six innings. Darling, the Mets' No. 2 starter, was called out to work the last of the ninth.

The Mets started the winning rally when Carter, after a five-hit single off Camp. After a sacrifice, Rusty Staub was intentional, passed before Knight broke the tie with his hit to the right-center field gap. Danny Heep added a two-run single, and an error by Gundall Washington accounted for another run before Wally Backman singled in the fifth run.

Camp, who became the losing pitcher, sent the game into the 19th by swinging against Gorman with two strikes and two out in the 18th and hitting his first home run in 168 major-league bats.

"I thought then I had seen it all," Gorman said. "When you throw a pitch in the 18th inning that someone can hit out, it's embarrassing. But then, I've never pitched before at 3:30 in the morning."

The Mets had taken an 11-10 lead in the 18th on an error by Camp that set up a sacrifice fly by Len Dykstra.

Atlanta's Terry Harper prolonged the game in the bottom of the 13th with a two-strike, two-run homer off Gorman. That negated Howard Johnson's two-run home in the top of the inning off Terry Forster.

The Mets also had a game-saving rally, tying the score at 28 early on the ninth on Dykstra's infield single off Bruce Sutter.

That followed the Braves' four-run eighth, in which Murphy doubled in three runs.

Rain delayed the scheduled 7:40 P.M. start of the game for 1 hour 24 minutes. The star pitchers of both staffs, Dwight Gooden of the Mets and Rick Mahler of the Braves, then went to work before a sellout crowd of 44,947. But Gooden was removed after two and one-third innings when the game was held up by rain for another 41 minutes, and Mahler was knocked out in the fourth.

Two other Mets also got an early departure. Manager Dave Johnson and Darryle Strawberry were ejected from the game in the 17th inning for protesting a called third strike. It was the final out: "It was great."

Giants 6, Cubs 4: In Chicago, Bob Brenly hit a two-run home and Jose Uribe's two-run single ended a 3-3 tie in the seventh as San Francisco won despite hitting into five double plays, a league-high this season.

Padres 9, Pirates 1: Garry Templeton went 3-for-3 and drove in four runs as San Diego won in Pittsburgh. Eric Show scattered seven hits for his second complete game.

Phillies 3, Reds 1: In Philadelphia, Juan Samuel and Von Hayes hit first-inning home runs and Ozzie Virgil homered in the sixth to back Kevin Gross' three-hit pitching against Cincinnati.

Cardinals 3, Dodgers 2: In St. Louis, Tom Nieto had two hits and drove in two runs to help Joaquin Andujar beat Los Angeles. Andujar, 14-3, who has the best record in the majors, allowed eight hits, walked five and struck out five.

Expos 9, Houston 3: Vance Law's two-out double began a six-run 12th inning that Tim Wallach capped with a three-run homer as Montreal won in Houston.

Yankees 3, Twins 2: In the American League, Ron Guidry pitched a six-hitter to beat Minnesota in New York. Guidry, 10-3, equalled his season high with eight strikeouts and is tied with Detroit's Dan Petry for the lead in victories. In his last 12 starts, Guidry has nine victories without a loss.

White Sox 5, Indians 0: Burt Burns pitched a four-hitter and Carlton Fisk's single drove in the go-ahead run as Chicago won in Cleveland.

Rangers 4, Tigers 1: In Arlington, Pete O'Brien's two-run single, during a four-run first inning, backed Burt Hooton's sixth pitching against Detroit. The Rangers had not beaten the Tigers since July 8, 1984, a span of eight games.

Mariners 7, Brewers 1: Dave Henderson hit a three-run home and Mike Moore pitched a four-hitter against Milwaukee in Seattle. The Mariners have won 11 of their last 13.

Orioles 5, Royals 3: In Kansas City, Missouri, Floyd Rayford and Eddie Murray each drove in two runs for Baltimore.

Angels 3, Red Sox 4: Reserve catcher Jerry Narron's three-run homer with one out in the seventh beat Boston in Anaheim, California, before 62,951, the largest crowd to watch a major-league game this year.

A's 3, Blue Jays 2: In Oakland, Dave Collins singled home the run in the bottom of the ninth that beat Toronto. (AP, UPI)

It Was a Game To Remember

The Associated Press

ATLANTA — Said the Mets' first baseman, Keith Hernandez: "I saw things I'd never seen in a game before in my career. At the 17th inning, I figured I just had to call someone. I called my brother Gary and told him I just wanted him to know I was still out here playing."

Teammate Ray Knight, who left the bases loaded three times but doubled home the game-winning run in the 19th: "I think I've never been more excited about one base hit."

The Braves' center fielder, Dale Murphy, who played the whole game: "I'll be feeling it for the next week." After pitcher Rich Camp hit his home run in the 18th, "I figured, 'This has got to be our night.'"

The Braves' left fielder, Terry Harper, who tied the score with a two-out, two-run homer in the 13th, on whether such games are fun: "It's fun to win 'em."

Braves pitcher Rick Mahler, reminded that he started the game: "Did I?"

Ann Patrick of Smyrna, Georgia, who did not leave her seat in the upper deck until the final out: "It was great."

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Curren Routs Connors; Rain Halts 2d Match

By Andrew Warshaw
The Associated Press

WIMBLEDON, England — Kevin Curren powered his way into his first men's singles final at the Wimbledon tennis championships on Friday, defeating a lackluster Jimmy Connors, 6-2, 6-2, 6-1, in just 1 hour 32 minutes.

But Curren's opponent in Sunday's final was still to be decided, with West Germany's Boris Becker and Anders Jarryd of Sweden tied at one-set all when a driving rainstorm, the second in a few hours at the All England club, suspended play for the day.

Jarryd had taken the opening set, 6-2; Becker took the second, 7-6.

And the score in the third was 1-1 when officials decided to call off the semifinal until Saturday, when it was to be resumed before the final of the women's singles, between defending champion Martina Navratilova and her long-time rival, Chris Evert Lloyd.

Curren, the South African-born naturalized U.S. citizen who ousted defending champion John McEnroe in the quarters — also in straight sets — served 17 aces and hit a streak of service winners to send Connors, 32, the No. 3 seed, out of the tournament.

Curren's victory ensured a new name on the men's trophy this year. Neither Jarryd, the No. 5 seed, nor Becker, the unseeded 17-year-old, have reached the final.

The first match had begun almost two hours late because of a storm that swamped the All England club and sent torrents of water cascading over the stands. Three trees were struck by lightning and, when the action began, Curren struck with his own lightning, serving an ace on only the second point of the first semifinal.

Connors, reliving the horror of last year's final against McEnroe, when he won just four games, managed only 16 points against Curren's serve. Winner after winner flashed by the 32-year-old Connors, a can-and-two-time champion, who only occasionally managed to produce his renowned service winners.

When he was not being beaten by the pace of his eighth-seeded opponent's serve, Connors made a host of unforced errors, especially from the back of the court from where he needed a spate of forehands.

"It was a bad day at the office," said Connors.

He's going for it constantly. When he's high, he's high."

After beginning with an ace and three service winners in the opening game, Curren then broke for a 2-0 lead.

In the third game, Connors had his only break point of the match when Curren double-faulted. The conditions were very slow. But a searing ace saved the game and Connors never had another chance.

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ART BUCHWALD

The Vacation Contract

WASHINGTON — You have heard about marriage contracts being negotiated, but I'll bet you never heard of a vacation contract. Neither had I until the Gulls showed me the one they drew up before going to Cape Cod.

"In the past we have had big fights about our summer," C. C. Gull told me. "So this year we decided to draw up a contract and spell everything out."

He showed me a legal document that had been witnessed by a notary. "It says here that I don't have to go to any cocktail parties on the Cape where the men wear green blazers and white slacks with whale on them."

"In exchange for that," Martha Gull said, "I don't have to clean any fish that C. C. catches."



Buchwald

"Article 4 states that no workers or decorators will be allowed in the house while I am on vacation," Gull said. "And furthermore, the kid who cuts the lawn may not start his mower before 10 o'clock in the morning or while I'm taking a nap."

Silk Bed Hangings Traveling to Show

The Associated Press

LONDON — Bed hangings made of Chinese embroidered silk, which lay in an attic for more than 200 years in their original box, are among 700 precious objects from 220 stately homes going to the "Treasures of Britain" show, opening in November at the National Gallery of Art in Washington.

The art historian Gervase Jackson-Sopris, the British organizer of the exhibition, found the hangings at Caike Abbey in Derbyshire.

J. Carter Brown, director of the Washington museum, was being "turned upside down" to clear the East Wing for paintings, sculpture, tapestries, arms and armor, furniture, jewels, porcelain and silver collected by wealthy British families.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

"I demanded Article 7," Martha said. "C. C. may not come home from a tennis game and tell me what a wonderful woman player he had for a partner."

"I gave her that one," C. C. said, "on the condition she wouldn't make me drive into town for a pound of butter just as I was ready to leave for the court."

Martha said, "Tell him about Amendment 6."

"I must give her 24 hours' notice on people I've invited for dinner, and she has to give me a week's notice on house guests," C. C. told me. "We've drawn up a list of house guests who have to be agreed on by both parties. They include friends of our children; relatives, including teen-age nieces and nephews, cousins and in-laws; and people we haven't seen in five years who just found out we have a house on the Cape. Martha's mother may only stay for one week or seven days, whichever is the greater. My mother can stay for a similar period of time, but Martha has the option, if it's to be too much for her, of taking off and visiting a friend on Long Island."

Martha picked up the document.

"Article 9 refers to missing clothing and other objects such as sneakers, tennis rackets, boat and fishing gear and any other vacation paraphernalia that C. C. has misplaced.

Michael Kinsley, writing in *Gentleman's Quarterly*, reveals that shams has led the once unabashed yuppies to hole up "behind the bolted doors of their condominiums, henwood rockers jammed up under the door-knobs."

"Some," he said, "have made the tragic discovery that a Brice can actually get too ripe."

Many young professionals in Manhattan agree that, with the recent spate of "yuppie bashing," it has to do with our sailboat. Martha wanted a clause stating that she no longer had to set foot on my sailboat, or any friend's sailboat, for the entire summer. I said she couldn't do that to me because she is a very important part of the crew, particularly when nobody else is around."

Martha said, "The compromise is that I will only go on board if C. C. can find absolutely no one to sail with. If I do and he yells at me just once, I am to be taken to the nearest port and put ashore."

By Maureen Dowd
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Lately, Gil Schwartz has been suffering guilt pangs all over the Upper West Side.

"There are things I feel ashamed of doing now," he said, "like dining on Columbus Avenue or walking my baby in Central Park in her McLaren stroller or eating David's cookies."

"I feel like everything I do is a trend," said the 34-year-old corporate public relations executive. "I can't buy imported cheese in good conscience anymore, or state-of-the-art booties. I can't even buy a feisty little Beaujolais."

"There's something vaguely nauseating now about being a yuppie," he said. "No one wants to be called that anymore."

There have not yet been any reports of Akias, Apricas or Adiases being flung out of windows. (For the uninformed, those are dogs, strollers and shoes of choice for yuppies, or young urban professionals.) Nonetheless, a number of cases of "yuppie guilt" and "yuppie denial" have been diagnosed, a syndrome that analysts say signals the end of yuppie civilization as we know it.

"By the end of the summer," predicted Lee Atwater, a Republican political consultant, "the yuppie movement will be dead."

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The Decline (and Fall?) of Yuppie Civilization



The New York Times

"It started out as sort of a funny thing," Mrs. Clark said. "But now it's turned into a bad thing that implies shallow people who care more about Gucci shoes than their mother's birthday."

She said she had become somewhat defensive about the assumption that yuppies live "an acquisitive lifestyle that has nothing to do with real feelings or intellect."

"I start saying things like, 'Oh, I go to foreign films, I've seen 'Jules and Jim,'" she said.

Although they may crave individuality and loathe their label, many of this generation of grand acquisitors say they remain comfortable with the basic tenets of the yuppie lifestyle.

"On the whole, in spite of the pejorative aspect, yuppies still take a masochistic glee in being yuppies," said Jonathan Silver, 27, a financial analyst. "If you can in fact think about yourself in this way, it says something about your own achievement record and success rate, and that's an important and valuable thing."

But in the comic strip Doonesbury, Michael Doonesbury balks when the "Y" word, as he disdainfully calls it, is mentioned at the advertising agency where he works. And, indeed, the retreat from the yuppie image has been

dually noted by Madison Avenue, which had frantically been pitching products to this consumer-minded group.

American Express has now begun a campaign that salutes those who know there's more to life than a VCR, a food processor and a new pair of running shoes.

The company plans to pick young people across the country who have combined successful careers with volunteerism and award them a vacation and a \$1,000 bequest to their favorite charity.

"The smart marketer has to recognize that most thinking yuppies are going to be seen as looking upon only as mannequins on which to drape all these elitist products," says Jane Fitzpatrick of Ogilvy & Mather, the advertising agency that handles American Express.

Many of those interviewed talked of the ways in which they were trying to break out of the smothering, collective image.

"I won't buy any product that has an ad with a guy in horn-rimmed glasses," said Schwartz.

Dan Leffell, a 30-year-old corporate lawyer, said he had been trying to put distance between himself and the yuppie tag but felt discouraged. He recalled that he started collecting Hawaiian shirts

a year ago as an act of defiance, but soon stopped when the Upper West Side spouted a rainbow of Hawaiian prints and Brooks Brothers began selling all-cotton versions.

"Yuppies keep trying to find avenues out of yuppiedom, but they end up just starting a new trend that catches up with them," he said. "It's only a matter of time before yuppie men start wearing earrings and Brooks Brothers starts selling earrings."

Renée Ickson, 25-year-old public relations executive, says she "thinks about it all the time. How can I strive to be different?" She eschews Yoplait yogurt and sneakers with business suits and headphones and certain restaurants.

But, still, she frets that she is a clone. "There's nothing more frightening than seeing 20 other people who look just like you walking down Amsterdam Avenue," she said. "It's like a pack of wolves. I keep asking my boyfriend, Bruce, 'If I was standing with my back to you, would you be able to pick me out?'

Those interviewed seemed skeptical about the notion of a new surge of altruism.

"I bought a 'We Are the World' album — does that count?" asked

David Blum, a 29-year-old writer. "That's about as altruistic as you guys are going to get this year."

Betsy Webs, a 27-year-old assistant legal supervisor who volunteers at a church shelter for the homeless, said she saw little evidence of blossoming humanism among her peers.

"All they're concerned with is which summer house to go into," she said. "When we need new volunteers, my co-workers say, 'I wish I could do that, and I say, 'Why don't you skin squash or skip a night of hanging out at the bar, and spend the night at the shelter? But they say, 'Maybe next year.'"

Many specialists in social trends maintain, however, that the current backlash will lead to more social concern.

"There's going to be a rebirth of social consciousness," said Awater, the political consultant, citing as a harbinger the renaissance of 1960s music, as well as the boom in sales of psychiatric clothing and peace symbols.

"When yuppies start having children, then they'll start thinking about what kind of society they want to live in," said Marlie Harley, a co-author of "The Yuppie Handbook." "Children will have a humanizing effect."

PEOPLE

Oxford Is Kindergarten For British Math Whiz

Ruth Lawrence, 13, has been awarded a first-class honors degree in mathematics from Oxford University after two years of study, instead of the usual three. Before that, she had never gone to school; her father, Harry Lawrence, a computer consultant, taught her at home. She said she would stay in Oxford for at least three more years to work on a doctorate — which usually takes five years.

Daniel Elsberg, 54, has been convicted of disturbing the peace during a May protest in San Francisco and will serve a two-day jail sentence. The "Pentagon Papers" activist was demonstrating against the Reagan administration's trade embargo against Nicaragua.

Lillian Gish, 83, who plays Alida's mother in "Sweet Liberty," a comedy being filmed on Long Island, says she turned down the role four times "because I thought they had confused me with my sister, Dorothy — she's the comedian of our family." The film, about a litigator's adventures while a movie is being made of his book, is written and directed by Alida and also stars Michael Caine and Michelle Pfeiffer.

Carl Bernstein has signed an unusual agreement with his former wife, the writer Nora Ephron, and with the director Mike Nichols and Paramount Pictures that gives the former Washington Post investigative reporter an unofficial advisory role in the film version of Ephron's novel "Heartburn." The film will star Meryl Streep and Mandy Patinkin. The book is considered a thinly veiled account of Bernstein and Ephron's marriage.

The former wife of Senator Edward M. Kennedy says she feels betrayed by a forthcoming biography, *Joan Kennedy* by The Boston Globe that she tried to talk her former administrative assistant Marcia Chellis, out of writing "Living With the Kennedys: The Joan Kennedy Story." A Simon & Schuster editor, Fred Hilt, said the book described Mrs. Kennedy's thoughts on the 1969 drowning of Mary Jo Kopechne after the car in which Kopechne was riding, driven by the Massachusetts Democrat, plunged off a bridge.

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